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NOTES ON THE OLDER CHURCHES IN THE FOUR WELSH DIOCESES.

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(Continued from vol. xv, p. 369.)

DIOCESE OF BANGOR, ANGLESEY.

ABERFFRAW (ST. BEUNO).

September 16, 1848.

THIS church is double, consisting of two equal bodies without distinction of chancel, but the altar is at the east end of the southern aisle. There is a south porch and a gable belfry at the west end. There is an enriched Norman arch at the west end, having two orders and shafts with cushion capitals. The ornaments consist of chevron, and heads both human and animal; this arch is only seen inside the church, being blocked up externally. The south doorway within the porch seems to be First Pointed, with acute chamfered arch of two orders and imposts. The west end is graduated, and together with the bell-gable appears to be Jacobean. The rest of the church is late and poor, Third Pointed. The two east windows are of three lights, with a sort of Flamboyant tracery. Most other windows are square-headed, all without feathering, and some without arches. The roofs

are poor and open, and there is a bit of inferior wood-carving in the cornice. The arcade consists of four bays, the arches wide, of Tudor form and chamfered; the piers have four clustered semi-octagonal shafts, with mouldings between them, and a general capital; the basis also octagonal. There is a break in the second pier from the west, which consists of a large piece of wall with shafts attached. The font has an octagonal bowl on a stem of the same shape, which is banded. The exterior is all whitewashed and the interior pewed. A north doorway is entirely plain.

BEAUMARIS (ST. MARY).

This church is a neat building, far superior to the generality of Welsh churches. The plan is a western tower, a nave with side aisles and chancel, the whole of good and well-wrought stone; the nave, aisles, and chancel all embattled, and the latter enriched with pinnacles. The lower part of the tower has windows of lancet form, trefoiled; the upper story modern, of poor work, with a battlement of four plain pinnacles. The nave is divided from each aisle by four lofty, pointed arches, springing from octagonal pillars, above which is a clerestory with square-headed Perpendicular windows. The windows of the side aisles are chiefly Decorated, of two lights, but those at the east end of each Perpendicular. The chancel arch is pointed and plain. At the east end of the south aisle is an ogee canopied niche with crockets. The chancel is Perpendicular, the east window of five lights, with some portions of stained glass. On each side of the chancel are six wooden stalls, surmounted by fine canopies, and in the chancel is a fine alabaster altar-tomb, the sides enriched with figures and shields in niches, on which are the recumbent effigies of a knight and lady. On the north side of the chancel is a low chapel embattled, above which are set two square-headed windows lighting the chancel. On the south side of the altar is a stone

commemorating Sir Henry Sydney and Sir Anthony St. Leger, Lords Deputies of Ireland, and others, erected by Edward Waterhouse, date 1565. There are several other inscriptions, and a modern white marble monument to Viscount Bulkeley. At the west end is this inscription :—

Here in their tender infancy
A brother and a sister lye,
One womb to them a being gave
And this same earth a resting grave.
Short was their race, but long their rest,
God soonest takes whom He loves best.

E. G. daughter of Rd. Gower, Gent., dyed 3 December, 1681.

W. G. son of the same, dyed 7 May, 1681.

The interior is, on the whole, neat and well-ordered. There is a good organ.

BODEDERN (ST. EDEYRN).

September 24, 1851.

This church is little superior in size or architecture to the generality of Anglesey churches, but it is in a neat and creditable state. It has only a single body, without division of chancel, and not even the common transeptal chapel. Over the west end the common arched bell-gable, restored, and on a larger scale than the older specimens. The church is entirely Third Pointed. The east window of three lights is pointed, and lately filled with painted glass, by Evans of Salop, in memory of the Rev. H. Wynne Jones. The other windows are square-headed, of two lights. The south doorway is of similar character, and labelled. The nave has an open roof; the chancel is ceiled. The west window is set high up in the wall. There is a modern screen between the nave and chancel. The font is an octagonal mass. The pews are neat and uniform, but closed.

CEIDIO.

September 24, 1851.

A very small church or chapel, like Gwredog (*infra*), only differing from it by the re-edification of the walls, which is done on the whole in a neat style, and the interior is very fairly arranged. The windows are square-headed and narrow. There is a new bell-cote at the west end for the bell. The east window is of two lights, of the Anglesey Flamboyant; the font a plain octagonal mass.

GWREDOG (ANGLESEY).

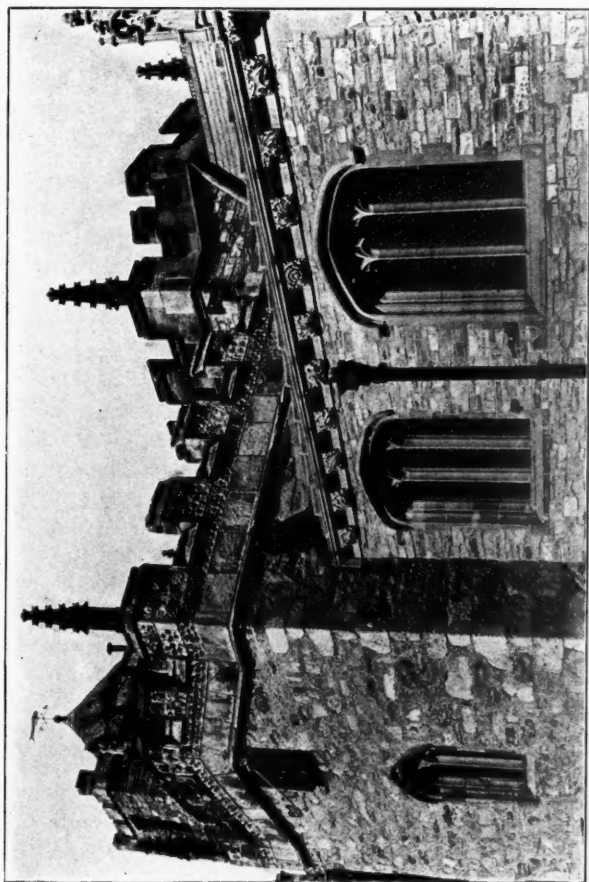
September 24, 1851.

This small chapel is of the Anglesey type, but from its diminutive size and the absence of burying-ground looks at a distance more like a house than a church. There is no chancel; at the west end is a small single bell-gable. The east window is a single one, trefoiled. The font is cylindrical on a square plinth. The roof is open, and there are very few windows. The altar as at Llantrisant.

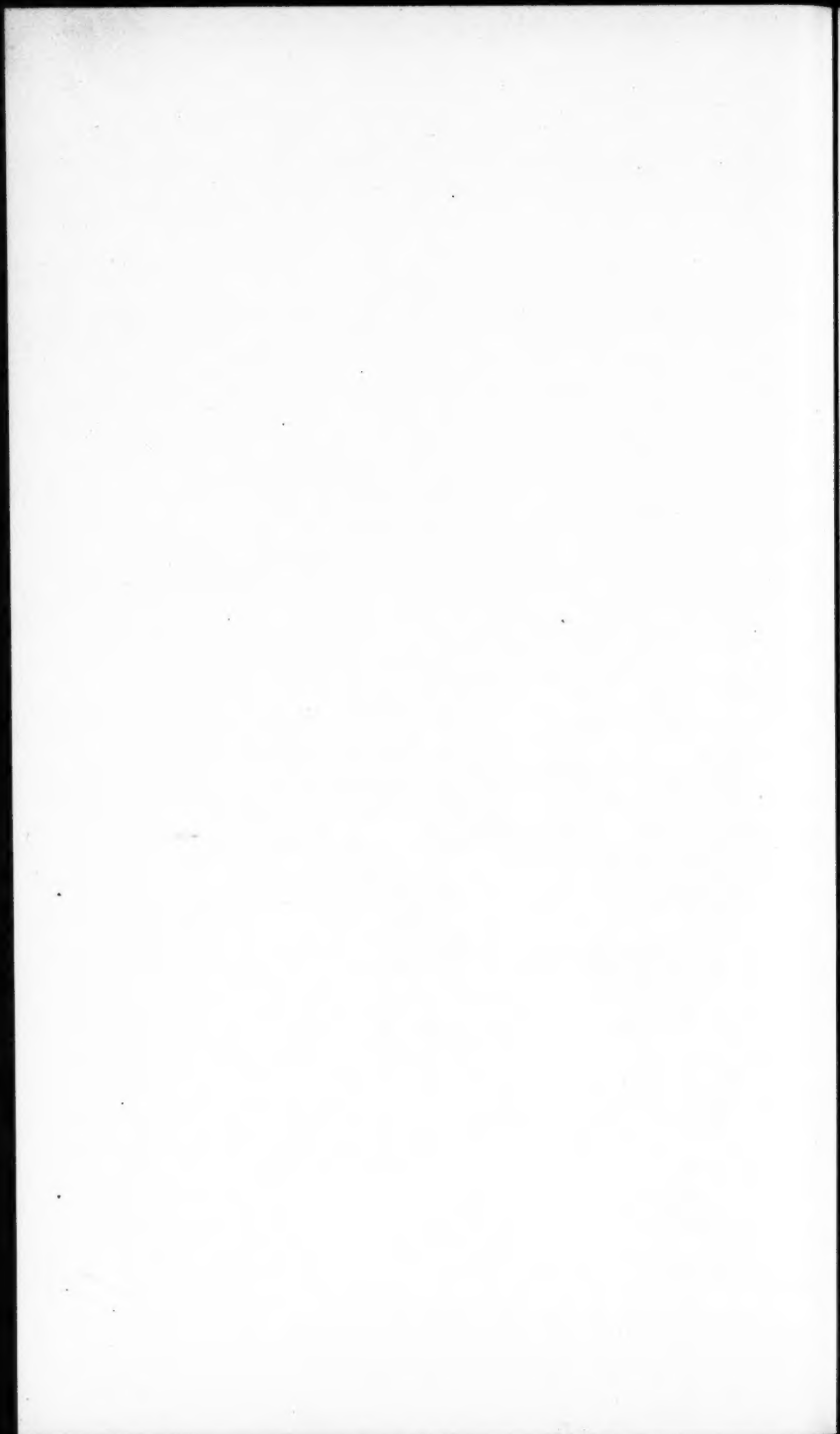
HOLYHEAD (ST. CYBI).

September 17, 1848.

A more stately church than is usually found in North Wales. The plan is cruciform, the nave having aisles, with a western tower and a very fine south porch. The whole is late Third Pointed, and the south side of the nave much enriched. The tower is extremely plain and coarse, and is not square, the sides being unequal. It has a battlement, but no distinctive architectural feature. The aisles, porch, and transept are all embattled. The east side of the south transept has its battlement pannelled and enriched with curious figures of animals and legends of saints, but at the south end this battlement is interrupted. The battlement of the north transept is plainer. The buttresses of the south aisles are crowned with pinnacles, but they have been broken on the north side. The windows of the aisles



Holyhead Church. View from the South-East.



are of three lights; in the south aisle they have foliations. The clerestory windows are of two lights, and square-headed; two modern ones are added at the east end of the nave over the arch. At the east end of the south aisle is an octagonal stair-turret, with a pyramidal finishing and quatrefoiled cornice. The chancel has also three-light windows, somewhat depressed. On the north side of the chancel is an appearance of an obtuse lychnoscope. The nave has internally on each side an arcade of three Tudor-shaped arches, having moulded hoods on angel figures bearing shields. On the north, the piers are octagonal; on the south, clustered of four shafts, with general capital. On the south, the corbels of the hoods are unfinished. The roof is flat and low-pitched, with a few bosses. The arrangement of the transept is odd and clumsy, like other instances in North Wales, running from north to south uninterrupted by arches, and giving the effect of one church being set at right angles to another; yet the nave opens to the transeptal space by a Tudor arch and the chancel by another, but the usual effect of a crossing is lost. The chancel has been greatly modernised, but the church is altogether in a neat and decent condition. The organ is in the north transept. The south porch is much the finest feature about the church. It has three-light windows on each side, the tracery of which is continued below them. The battlement is flanked by pinnacles. The outer door has shafts and looped quatrefoiled spandrels. The inner door is very rich, of Tudor form, labelled, with fine mouldings enriched with foliage and panelled spandrels. Above it is a large piece of panelling of great beauty, with several distinct bands containing loops, quatrefoils, etc., and in the centre a niche, with rather depressed crocketed canopy, having shafts, and in the spandrels foliage and shields. The forms and general character are late. The groining has never been finished. The churchyard is surrounded by an ancient wall.

LLANALLGO (ST. ALLGO).

April 24, 1868.

This church is less altered than most of those of Anglesey, and is of a rather singular form, having a kind of cruciform plan; the western arm or nave is remarkably short, the northern and southern are rather disproportionate transeptal chapels, and the eastern is a decided chancel. The walls are very low, and over the west gable rises a rude bell-cot formed with one arch. At the west end externally is a stone ledge, as seen elsewhere in Anglesey. There is no chancel arch, nor yet to the chapels. The chancel roof is open and of cradle form, the rest ceiled. The west window is modern and bad. The south transept end has a Perpendicular square-headed labelled window of two lights. On the east side of each transept is a single window, that of the northern having foliation. There is no window in the nave. Part of the rood-screen remains. The east window of the chancel is a very good one of Perpendicular tracery of three lights, and contains portions of good coloured glass. On the south of the chancel is a square-headed labelled Perpendicular window of two lights. The font has a plain circular bowl, raised on steps. The church is out of order, and needs repair; the interior very rough. The pulpit is at the west end. In the churchyard is a monumental stone, recording that one hundred and forty bodies were buried in the churchyard from the wreck of the *Royal Charter*, and forty in that of the adjoining parish of Penrhos Llugwy.

LLANBADRIG (ST. PATRICK).

October 5, 1849.

A plain church, with scarcely any remarkable features, though a remote antiquity has been assigned to it. It is long and narrow, without aisles, having a south porch and a bell-gable at the west end. The east window is a poor one, of three lights and late character;

all the others are modern and wretched. The porch has a stoup in one angle. The chancel arch is obtuse and rude. A large part of the western portion of the nave is separated for a school, and the pews are modern. The porch is very near the west end. The churchyard is uneven, and overhangs the sea in a romantic way.

LLANBEDR GOCH (ST. PETER).

December 15, 1849.

The plan cruciform, without aisles; the transepts, as usual, awkward and sprawling, advancing near to the east end, and much out of proportion to the short chancel and insignificant nave. There is a single arched belfry at the west gable. The walls are low. A north door is late Third Pointed, with label and panelled spandrels. The windows few, mostly square-headed and debased, but that at the east end is Middle Pointed, of three lights, late in the style, and of a character very frequent in Anglesey. There is no west window. The roofs are of plain timber framework, and no arches to the chancel or transepts. The font a plain octagon. The situation of this church is on an abrupt rocky eminence.

LLANDEGVAN (ST. TEGVAN).

December 14, 1849.

An interesting church, much modernised; in form a clumsy cross, with modern west tower, built 1811, and a south porch. There are but few original features remaining. The windows all modern ones. The roofs are plain and barn-like; the chancel very small, and not separated by an arch. There are, however, two awkward stone arches thrown across the north transept. The latter is raised up two steps, as is the chancel, on account of the uneven ground. In the north transept against the east wall is a modern Gothic monument. No font could be found.

LLANDDEUSANT (ST. MARCELLUS).

September 24, 1851.

A small church, of the Anglesey type, with nave and chancel and western bell-gable. The chancel is divided from the nave by a rude and obtuse arch, rising upon imposts. The east window is Middle Pointed, of three lights, the western one a single obtuse-headed light, set high up. Other windows are square-headed and debased, or else modern wretched insertions, and there seem to have been none originally on the north. There are north and south doors, with obtuse heads. The roof is of an ordinary kind. There is a kind of cupboard in the north wall of the nave. The font is cylindrical. The pulpit and desk, according to a Welsh fashion, flank the altar.

LLANDDONA (ST. DONA).

December 15, 1849.

A curious church, having north and south transepts clumsily developed, but with the addition of a diminutive aisle or chapel on the south of the nave, adjacent to the transept, but not continued quite to the west. There is a north porch, and a small western bell-gable for one bell. The walls are low; there is no west window, but a plain door. The porch is very large, and Third Pointed of late character. The inner door has a very obtuse arch, with mouldings and panelled spandrels. A singular effect is produced within from there being a pointed arch across the nave near its western part, dividing it into two parts, and not separating the chancel. The small aisle has one plain, low, pointed arch, opening to the nave, but its western bay has no arch, only a wooden upright pier. The font stands against this pier: a plain octagonal bowl on two steps. The prevailing features are early Third Pointed, but some are later. The north transept has a window of two lights without foils, and very rude, apparently

Middle Pointed, and resembling one at Brownsover in Warwickshire. The chancel is very short, the transepts, as usual in Anglesey, reaching near to the east end. The roof of the chancel is plastered. There is a rude low pointed arch between the chapel and the south transept, as well as the nave. The east window is square-headed, and very late Third Pointed, neither labelled nor foliated. There is the date 1590 on a stone above it. There are scarcely any windows on the south, but a loop on the south of the sacarium. The gables have been all capped by crosses, but only that on the north transept remains. The situation is sequestered and pleasing, near the Traeth Coch. The ground of the churchyard rises eastwards.

LLANDDYFNAN (ST. DYFNAN).

November 22, 1865.

This church has nave and chancel only, and a south porch with a small bell-cot over the west end. The walls have been for the most part rebuilt. The chancel arch is pointed, very poor and meagre. There are late square-headed windows in the chancel at the east end, of three lights, the others of two; the south-east window set under a flat-pointed arch in the wall. The windows are labelled externally. There is a modern addition at the west end, looking like a narthex, and opening by a pointed arch. The south porch is large, and has trefoil-headed windows on the sides. The outer doorway has a pointed hood. The north doorway has also a hood-moulding upon corbels, sculptured with very curious figures of animals. Over it is a bust with lifted hands. Near this door is a stoup. The font has a plain octagonal bowl. The seats are mostly open and new.

LLANDYSILIO (ST. TYSILIO).

January 27, 1850.

This very small church is a well-known object to those who have frequented the Menai Bridge: seated

on a rock nearly surrounded with the water of the Menai, and accordingly difficult of access, and remote from the population of the parish. It has very low walls and no distinct chancel, a small single bell-gable over the west end. There is a north door, but none on the south or west, and very few windows except at the east end, where is one of the transition kind, Middle to Third Pointed, so frequent in Anglesey, and of three lights. No windows at all on the south. The roof is open, and though rude not bad of its kind. The interior dark ; part of the screen remains parting the chancel, but not of any decided character. The font a plain octagonal basin.

LLANEDWEN (ST. EDWEN).

May, 1850.

A very small church in a lovely situation, shaded with trees, and commanding a beautiful view over the Menai. There is no distinction of nave and chancel ; the windows are square-headed, except the eastern, which is pointed, and has no tracery. The font is cylindrical. Over the west end is an open-arched belfry for one bell. There is a square-headed slit window on the south of the chancel.

LLANEILIAN (ST. EILIAN).

October 5, 1849.

A curious church, superior to the generality in the county, consisting of a lofty but not long nave ; a chancel of lower elevation, a south porch, western steeple, and a singular chapel on the south of the chancel, but not in a right line with it, and approached by a low passage. The nave is fair Third Pointed, of good stone, and more finished than is usual. The chancel also Third Pointed, rather plainer ; the chapel has some earlier indications, but no part of this church can approach to the age which is assigned to it, as it is supposed a church was founded here first in the fifth

century. The nave is embattled, with the buttresses crowned by pinnacles; the porch is plain, the interior door having good continuous mouldings; in one of its angles is a stoup. The north door has also tolerable mouldings. The chancel is lower than the nave, but has also a battlement and pinnacles. There is an octagonal stair-turret at the south-east angle of the nave, communicating with the roof, and also with the rood-loft. The roofs are leaded. The windows of the nave are of three lights. The interior would have a good effect if it were better fitted up, the elevation of the nave being considerable, but it is too short. The tower arch is an obtuse one, upon imposts; that to the chancel pointed, upon octagonal shafts. There is a rude rood-screen, with coarse cornices of fruit and foliage above and under the panelling of the loft, the screen itself rather plain. The west gallery exhibits some wood screen work with the date 1533. Some of the benches are open, but very plain. The chancel has square-headed windows of two lights; the eastern one of three resembles a triple lancet in some degree, but is most probably Third Pointed. It contains some Third Pointed stained glass. The original stalls and desks remain, with coarse poppy-heads, and are of a plain sort. The altar is a large carved chest of wood, inscribed with "Non nobis Domine," with the date 1634. The roofs of both nave and chancel are low-pitched, that of the chancel most ornamental, having flowered bosses and figures of a grotesque sort supporting the spandrels, having wigs, and playing musical instruments. The crooked passage which leads from the chancel to the south chapel is lighted by small square-headed windows. The chapel has an east window of Middle Pointed character of two lights; on the south a square-headed one without foils. The roof is plain, and the parapets embattled. At the point of the west gable is an arch for a bell. Against the east end is a curious kind of altar, hexagonal in form, of wood, and appearing also to have formed a respository for vest-

ments, with open panels in front. In the east wall is a recess and a ledge, also an arched recess in the west wall. The roof of this chapel has moulded beams. The steeple has a curious appearance, and is constructed oddly of slates, the tower in three stages diminishing, and surmounted by a heavy four-sided spire, also of slate, and occupying the entire square. The openings of the steeple are plain single lights. There are three bells; the font is modern. Close to the north door is a large poor-box, covered with iron-work. There is a cross on the south side of the churchyard.

LLANFACHRETH.

July 16, 1873.

The church has merely nave and chancel, small and undivided, with a small Welsh bell-gable over the west end. The east window is remarkable, of two lights, and of a sort not uncommon in Anglesey, the two lights trefoiled, and in the upper part a lozenge, from the higher point of which is a straight line to the top of the arch. The other windows mostly of obtuse-headed lights; one on the south is labelled; there is none at the west end. The south doorway is rude, and has a semicircular arch on imposts, almost like Norman. Under the east window externally is a stone ledge, and above its apex is a rude head. The interior is mean and pewed.

LLANFAES (ST. CATHERINE).

December 15, 1849.

This church appears to have been almost wholly rebuilt within the last three years, and presents an appearance of some elegance; a new tower having been erected, surmounted by a broach spire of very good execution, quite a rare feature in Wales. The church has a nave and chancel, divided by a continuous pointed arch. The east windows Middle Pointed, of three lights, filled with fair modern stained glass, the other

windows, square-headed, in the same style. In the north porch is an octagonal stoup. The interior fittings are neat, and the situation very pretty.

LLANFAIR PWLLGWYNGYLL (ST. MARY).

May 24, 1850.

A very small church, the walls so low that it is with difficulty distinguished; but the situation, near to the shores of the Menai, is very pretty. There is only a nave and chancel, which latter is remarkable for a semicircular apsidal termination, which is very rude, and apparently of early Norman work. It opens westward by a rude misshapen arch on imposts, and in its north pier is a square hagioscope; there is also some appearance of the beginning of a stone vault. The altar is set lengthwise, and much encroached on by pews and rails, the more inexcusable from the peculiar arrangement. There are no original windows; those which there are, are square-headed and debased. There is a plain-pointed arched bell-gable over the west end for the bell. There is no west door nor window; the only door is on the north, near which is a rude early cylindrical font. In the churchyard has been erected a columnar tombstone, rising higher than the roof of the church, in memory of several workmen and others employed in the construction of the Britannia Bridge, who lie buried here.

LLANFAIR-YNGHORNWY (ST. MARY).

September 4, 1867.

This is one of the large churches of Anglesey, and consists of a long nave, a chancel with large chapel on the south, and a western tower. The south porch is made into a vestry. The whole is Perpendicular, but the south chapel of the latest type, divided from the chancel by three flat Tudor arches on octagonal pillars, and the windows are of corresponding character. There is one window, south of the nave, of two lights with

trefoil heads. The east window of the chancel is a very good Perpendicular one of three lights, early in the style. There is no chancel arch, but there is a wood screen across the chancel, the roof of which is open with plain rude timbers. The chancel is fully equal to the nave in length. The tower is rude and plain, with battlement, and one stringcourse and six buttresses. There is an open bell-arch in the parapet on the west side, as at Llanerchymedd. On the west side is a pointed doorway, tall, and with face-mouldings. The churchyard is secluded, and shaded by fine trees.

LLANFECHELL (ST. MECHELL).

September 4, 1867.

This church is rather a large one for North Wales, and consists of a nave with south transept, chancel, west tower, and south porch. The south doorway within the porch has a Norman character, with plain semi-circular arch on imposts. The south chapel or transept opens to the nave by a plain pointed arch; the nave has an open roof, with arched timbers; the transept is vaulted in stone, and has some Decorated windows, in which appear pieces of coloured glass with heraldic shields (and arms of Bulkeley), and a figure of St. Machutus. Some other windows of the nave are plain late Perpendicular. There is no chancel arch. There is a single lancet south of the chancel; the east window of three lights has something of the Anglesey Flamboyant character. The tower is a late addition against a solid west wall; it is built in a plain and solid manner, without buttresses, having three stringcourses below the battlement, and the only opening is a small slit; the only door is from within. Upon it is a small octagonal spire of stone, with ribs at the angles. The font is square, on each side having two rude Norman arches with imposts.

LLANFFLEWIN (ST. FFLEWYN).

September 4, 1867.

A small church, with low walls, and undivided, with a pointed bell-cot over the west end, with an open arch. The church has been so completely modernised, that it is doubtful whether any original feature remains but the bell-gable and one single-light window in the north wall. All other windows are modern. The font is of singular design—octagonal, swelling downwards, and each face concave. The seats open. The site is wild and striking.

LLANFIHANGEL DIN SILWY (ST. MICHAEL).

August 3, 1859.

The church has been for the most part rebuilt. It has nave and chancel, with neat modern bell-cot. The chancel arch is pointed, and very plain, of the original work. The east window is Decorated, of three lights, with hood on head corbels, and on the south of the chancel is one of Perpendicular character, with square head. Other windows are modern. On the east gable is a good cross. From the churchyard is a very fine view. There is a pretty carved moveable pulpit of wood.

LLANFIHANGEL YSCEIFIOG (ST. MICHAEL).

November 22, 1865.

The old church having been abandoned, and a new one built in the village of Gaerwen, only a small portion of it now remains, and that in a dilapidated state, and in a remote situation. The church had originally a nave with aisle and a chancel with a north chapel; but only the chancel with the chapel now remain, and the west end of the chancel is walled, and has inserted a good Perpendicular doorway, brought from some other part of the church, which has good mouldings and spandrels, with quatrefoiled circles. The original small

bell-cot has also been removed to this place. The interior presents a wretched scene of decay. Between the chancel and the north chapel is no arch, but merely a flat kind of entablature. This chapel is of debased character, and has a square-headed window of three lights, also a late doorway with flattened arch. Some woodwork bears the date 1684. Some of the old benches still remain, with round ball-like heads of the bench ends.

LLANFWROG (ST. MWROG).

July 16, 1873.

There is a nave and chancel, with south porch and new pointed bell-cot over the west end. The whole is very much renovated; indeed, apparently rebuilt. The windows have mostly Perpendicular tracery of three lights; at the west end is one square-headed with two ogee lights more like Decorated. The east window is transitional to Perpendicular, and some others are of both sorts. The font has a plain octagonal bowl. There is no west window; the vestry new, and the whole in fair condition.

LLANGADWALADR (ST. CADWALADR).

September 12, 1848.

A church of low pitch, with nave and chancel only, but with the singularity of a debased Gothic chapel on the south side of the chancel; there is also a hideous modern one on the north, built in 1801: also a south porch. Over the west end is a bell-gable, with three open-pointed arches, each containing a bell. The porch has stone benches, and the inner door has a flattened head, upon which is an inscription; "Catamanus Rex;"¹ within the porch is a benatura with three-sided basin. There is a north door, which has a moulding and impost of curious appearance, resembling First Pointed, now glazed. There is no west window. On the south of

¹ "Catamanus Rex sapientissimus opinatissimus omnium regum."
—*Arch. Camb.* ii, 166.

the nave is a late square-headed one of two lights ; other northern windows are debased. The east window of the chancel is a very fair Middle Pointed one of three lights, with moulded hood, and rather verging to Flamboyant. In it is some stained glass, in which may be deciphered "Orate pro bono statu-ap-armigeri." In the centre the Crucifixion, and several canopied figures of saints. The roof of the nave is open, the beams forming flat arches on foliated timbers which form brackets. The chancel is very obtuse, and seems to have been altered. Across it is a plain Italian wood screen. The font has an octagonal bowl, upon a pedestal of like form. The south chapel is a curious specimen of its age. It is embattled, with a gable flanked by points and terminated by a fleur-de-lys. On the west side a door with graduated label, and very small window by the side. On the south a four-light window with transom flanked by buttresses, and on each side of it a small square-headed one of two lights. At the east end is a similar window, of which the transom is embattled. The church is fitted with open benches, except the two chapels, which are pewed. In the north chapel are some ugly monuments, some of Elizabethan style. The south chapel has a boarded roof, painted in bad style. Tower built by Aron Owen in 1661, as an inscription shows.

LLANGOED (ST. CAWRDAF).

August 3, 1857.

This church is quasi-cruciform, having north and south transeptal chapels set very near to the east end. The church is low, and long in proportion. The chancel arch a plain-pointed one, springing at once from the wall. Over the debased east window is the date 1613. There is a kind of hagioscope from the north chapel into the chancel. The north transept reaches further east than the chancel. The form is very anomalous. The south pier of the chancel arch stands, as it were, insulated in the south chapel. There are square-

headed Perpendicular windows in the south transept; the north transept is more debased in style. There is a stone block at the south-west corner of the transept. The whole of the interior is out of repair, with most irregular pews. The pulpit is a fair carved one, of wood on stone base. The altar is all but squeezed out of its place by pews. The font has an octagonal bowl on a stem. There is a small open bell-cot for one bell.

LLANGRISTIOLUS (ST. CRISTIOLUS).

October 27, 1849.

A fair specimen of the better sort of Anglesey village church, consisting of nave and chancel without aisles, but of good proportions, and the chancel properly distinguished and developed. A south porch and single-arched belfry over the west end. The chancel arch is of considerable elegance, unusual in North Wales, having excellent moulding and clustered shafts which have a Middle Pointed character. The east window is of five lights and Third Pointed, the other windows of similar period, but square-headed. The cill of the south-east window is extended as for a sedile. The porch has a good outer door, with mouldings in the soffit. There is a priest's door on the south of the chancel, and on the south side of the division, between nave and chancel, is a projection which seems a continuation of the east gable of the nave. The interior is neat.

LLANGWYFAN.

September 5, 1863.

This church is chiefly remarkable for its situation upon a rock surrounded at high tide by the sea-water, but at low tide approached by a rough causeway. It is of the usual Anglesey make, without distinction of chancel, and with low walls and a bell-gable at the west for one bell. There has, however, once been a north aisle the whole length of the church, and the

arcade of three very low and wide Tudor arches on short octagonal pillars may be seen in the wall. The east window, of two lights, has rather an early Decorated look ; one window on the south is Perpendicular, of a single-light, cinquefoiled and labelled, and one on the north is somewhat similar. The porch is plain ; within it a late Perpendicular doorway with label and panelled spandrels. The interior is rude, the seats are mostly on one side—some open—some pews, much crowding upon the altar. Against the south wall internally is a stone bench ; the roof open. The font has a plain octagonal bowl on a stem ; there is no west window.

LLANIDAN (ST. AIDAN).

May, 1850.

The old parish church, now abandoned and in great measure ruined, is in a secluded site close to Lord Boston's house. It is a larger and better structure than most of the Anglesey churches. It consists of two equal aisles, divided by an arcade of Tudor arches, with octagonal piers. The western portion is still roofed, and used for funerals, but the larger part of the church is open to the skies. There are some Middle Perpendicular indications, but most of the windows are square-headed. The porch has a plain stone vault, and contains a stoup. Over the west end is a bell-gable with one bell in an arch, and mantled with ivy ; the font is cylindrical.

LLANSADWRN (ST SADWRN).

August 31, 1871.

A small church of the local type, having nave and chancel, and a chapel or transept clumsily set in the north and coming near to the east end. The church has lately been restored and put into decent condition. The walls are very low, the windows square-headed, of

late character, save that of the east end, which is of two lights, and Decorated character; but all seem to have been renovated. There is no arch to the transept, but the timbers of the roof are clumsily arranged. Over the west end is the original bell-cot, having pointed gable and open arch for bell.

LLANTRISANT (SS. AVIAN, IEUAN, AND SANAN).

September 24, 1851.

This church has a nave and chancel, with large disproportionate south chapel or transept, which ranges with the east end of the chancel. The walls are very low, and there is the usual single-arched gable for a bell at the west end. The windows are all bad except the eastern one, which is plain Third Perpendicular, of two lights. The south doorway has a debased look, with a very obtuse arch and label over it. The interior is tolerably neat, but the altar is as usual closely encumbered by pews. The altar itself is at right angles with the east wall. The font is early, probably Norman; the bowl cylindrical, sculptured with a kind of scroll-work with rude foliage, and upon a square plinth. At the east end of the transept is a square aperture near to the ground.

LLANYNGHENEDL.

July 16, 1873.

A small church, with very low walls, and bell-cot for one bell over the west end. There are some small rude windows, with obtuse heads, single and double. The roof the nave is open, that of the chancel boarded. The north door has pointed arch in wood, trefoil-headed. The south door has obtuse head; there is no west window.

NEWBOROUGH (ST. PETER).

September 12, 1848.

Rather a curious church, comprising a nave and long chancel, with a south porch and a gable belfry over the west end, having two pointed open arches for bells. There is rather more variety of architecture than usual in Welsh churches. The porch has a good open timber roof. Though there is a long architectural chancel, it does not seem to have been used entirely as such, but only the east portion, which is separated by a broken wood screen; and the west part of the nave is now partitioned off and not used, so that the internal effect does not answer to the unusually long exterior. The east window is Middle Perpendicular, of three lights, with hood on head-corbels. On the south of the original chancel are two tolerable windows, also Middle Perpendicular, of two lights, the rear arch having good bold mouldings. There is one lancet on the north of the nave, and one with trefoil-head at the west; the other windows are chiefly square-headed and late, some debased. The door within the porch is of depressed form. The interior is very shabby in appearance; the benches are old, but quite rude and plain. The font is curious and early; it is a cylindrical mass, sculptured with interlacing ornament and some figures resembling a Greek cross. Under the south-east window is what appears a sedile and a piscina. The priest's door has a hood, with corbels.

The situation of this church is so elevated that it is seen at a great distance, both in Carnarvonshire and Anglesey.

PENMON (ST. SEIRIOL).

This church is cruciform, without aisles, having a tower in the centre, with pointed roof of stone. The whole is of Norman origin, and the nave now disused. The south door has a good semicircular arch, with

embattled moulding upon shafts ; the door itself has a square head, and above it, in the head of the arch, is some rude sculpture, in which is seen the figure of a lion. The north door has a flattened trefoil head. There are small round-headed windows set high in the wall, and some flat buttresses. The tower is finished by a rude pointed roof of rough stones overlying each other, and has in the belfry story double windows with a central shaft of rough and simple construction. The tower rises upon arches, of which the south and west are semicircular of rather good ornamental character, having billet and chevron mouldings and shafts, with abaci and varied capitals. The eastern arch is semicircular, but much plainer. The north transept is destroyed. In the south transept under the windows is a range of Norman arches springing from shafts, with abaci to the capitals, and having chevroned mouldings. In the chancel is a Perpendicular window, and on the south of the altar a plain niche and an ambry in the east wall. The south transept is open to a plain roof, and adjoining it is a part of the monastic buildings now occupied as a farm-house. On the south of the chancel was the refectory, now ruined and finely mantled in ivy. Its character is Perpendicular. The font is square, with a bunch of cushion capital. From this church is a fine view of Penmaen Mawr.

PENMYNYDD.

October 26th, 1849.

A neat little church, consisting of a nave and chancel, a small shed-like chapel on the north of the nave, and a south porch. Over the west end, an arched gable for two bells. The chancel is properly developed, and divided from the nave by a pointed arch, which springs from semi-octagonal shafts. A low arch opens from the nave to the north chapel, which is low and narrow, but contains a fine altar-tomb. The windows are mostly square-headed, of two lights, also Third Pointed. The

east window of three lights, also Third Pointed; the lateral ones of the chancel are single, and on the south is a priest's door. The west window is a fair Third Pointed one of three lights, with small embattled transom across the central light. The south porch has stone benches; on the door some good ironwork. There are crosses on the gables; the roof newly slated; the interior very neat and creditable, fitted with open benches having poppy-heads. In the churchyard is a small shaft of a cross.

PENRHOS LLUGWY (ST. MICHAEL).

April 24, 1868.

This church has been almost wholly rebuilt, and has a very neat, creditable appearance. Possibly some of the walls are original, but there is no certain appearance of old work. It has nave and chancel; the chancel arch new; as also all the windows, save the eastern, which is good Decorated of two lights; the others are of rather Flamboyant character. The seats are all open. Over the west end is a new bell-cot, with bell in an open arch. The font is old, the bowl octagon, having a kind of shallow battlement at each angle in the upper part. The base is very rude.

PENTRAETH (ST. MARY).

October 6, 1849.

This church has the usual Welsh arrangement of nave and chancel undivided, and a large transeptal chapel on the south; a south porch and western bell-gable. The east window is a fair Middle Pointed one of three lights; most of the other windows late and square-headed, some debased. In the roof of the nave, on the south side and near the west end, is a dormer window which appears ancient. The roof of rude timber framework, but over the sacarium boarded. In the east wall is a trefoil-headed niche. The font is

a rude octagonal block, set on square plinth and steps. The church has been newly pewed. The situation is pretty, and surrounded by trees.

RHOSCOLYN (ST. GWENVAEN).

December 18, 1856.

A small church of the common Anglesey make, in rather a commanding situation, not far from the romantic cliffs which present such splendid appearances and geological curiosity. It has merely a nave and chancel without divisions, a south porch, and pointed Welsh bell-cot at the west end for two bells. The porch has its outer door, with continuous mouldings of late character. Within the porch is a fair Perpendicular, door with label and panelled spandrels. The east window is of two lights, and probably Perpendicular, though having a Decorated look like some others in the island. On the south is a square-headed single window, cinquefoiled. The other windows are modern. The roof of the nave is open and of cradle form; that of the chancel ceiled. The font is curious and Perpendicular, the bowl octagonal, charged with varied panelling or other figures on each face, and the patterns being continued down the stem, which is raised on two steps. The chancel is crowded with pews, and has a large west gallery, but is on the whole clean and decent. The churchyard rather small and confined.

TAL-Y-LLYN (ST. MARY).

July 3, 1872.

A small and mean church, with a general resemblance to many in Mona. It has nave and chancel only, with a chapel on the south of the latter. There are no windows on the south, except one closed. On the north are two bad modern ones; at the east, a late Perpendicular one of three lights, square-headed and labelled, with no foliation. The west doorway has an obtuse arch, with rather deep mouldings, probably late

Perpendicular. There has been a chancel arch of Tudor form, partially closed; there is a mean bell-cot at the west end. The font is an oblong, two sides bearing a rude cross; the others plain.

TREFDRAETH.

October 27, 1849.

This church has a nave and chancel undivided, a large chapel on the south of the chancel, and a south porch. At the west end, an arched gable for one bell. There is no chancel arch; the chapel on the south resembles several others in a similar situation in Anglesey and Carnarvonshire, and ranges with the east end. It is late Third Perpendicular, having a labelled door in its west side, and opens to the chancel by a pointed arch, across which a lower one is thrown. The east window is in the Perpendicular, of three lights, rather singular in tracery, and with something of a Flamboyant character. The lights are cinquefoiled. The windows are mostly square-headed, labelled, and of two lights, of a late date; one on the south has coarse head-corbels attached to the label.

There is a new slate roof; the situation high, within a very large cemetery, and commanding an extensive view; the seats mostly open and plain.

(To be continued.)

SURVEYS OF THE MANORS OF RADNORSHIRE.

BY JOHN LLOYD, ESQ.

(Continued from p. 23.)

PARLIAMENTARY SURVEYS.—No. 6.

*Radnor Manerium de Presteigne cum Juribus Membris et
Appurtenan'.*

A Survey of the Mannor of Presteigne, with the rights, Members and Appurtenances thereof being, and being in the Countie of Radnor, late parcell of the possessions of Charles Stuart late King of England, made and taken by us whose names are hereunto subscribed in the Moneth of November 1649, by Virtue of a Comission groundd upon an Act of the Comons Assembled in Parliament, for Sale of Honors Mannors and lands heretofore belonging to the late King, Queene and Prince, under the hands and seales of ffive or more of the Trustees in the said Act nominated and Appointed.

The quitt rents due to the Lord of the aforesaid Mannor within the Town and Parrish of Prestigne, holding of the said Mannor in free soccage Tenure, According to the Custome thereof and payable at Michaelmas and Lady day are per annum . vij*li*. ijs. xjd.
£7 2 11

The Court Barons and Court Leetes ffines and Amerciamentes of Court issues post ffines ffines upon descent or Alienacion Releifes, wayfes, straves, deodandes ffellons goods goods of ffellons of themselves of ffugitives and of Condemned persons, hawking hunting ffishing ffowling and all other profittes and perquesittes within the aforesaid Mannor to the Roialties apperteyning wee estimate iiij*li*. xs.
communibus annis £4 10

Total of all the Quitt rentes and Roialties xj*li*. xjjs. xjd.
in present possession are per Ann £11 12 11

The Herriottes due to the Lord of the said Mannor
from the severall Tenants thereof upon descent and
alienacion to the custome thereof wee estimate *iiij*li*.*
Communibus Annis £4

This Grant to be Produced.

Memorand' the Herriottes aforesaid together with the Herriottes happening within the severall Mannors of Glawdestry, Rislin, Knocklas, Comotryder, Southruralth, Southagree, Southnethian Vchad, Ischoyd, Royaden and Knighton, are granted as we are informed to Sir Edmund Sawyer, Knight, for a certeine Terme of yeares yet to come, which graunte hath not been produced to us, but in Consideracion that if the said Herriotts should be disposed of according to the said graunt for ye future the severall Mannors aforesaid would be Mangled Wee have in this Mannor (as we shall in all the rest) value them as a Reversion of the said graunt if it shalbe found good.

The Tolles belonging to the Lords of the said Mannor collected and gathered within the Town of Presteyne by reason of a Markett weekly kept there upon every Saturday in the yeare. And of twoe ffares yearly kept one upon the 24th of June and the other on the 29th of November together with all pickage stallage and other appurtenances to the Toll of the said Markett and ffares belonging and apperteyning wee estimate to be worth Communibus Annis *xij*li*. xs.*
£12 10

This Grant also to be Produced.

Memorandum the tolles aforesaid for Cattle on the ffaire dayes are also (as we are informed) granted to the said Sir Edmond Sawyer for a certeine Terme of yeares yet to come which hath been produced to us the proffitt whereof we estimate Communibus Annis per Ann. *ij*li*.*
£2

The tolle of the Markettes the Bayliff of the said Towne pretends that it doth belonge unto him but we saw no graunt thereof And do therefore Estimate it communibus annis *x*li*. xs.*
£10 10
per Ann. *x*li*.*

Which two last mencioned sumes makes up ye
*xij*li*. xs.* aforesaid.

Nicholas Meredith, Esq.

All that Wood and Woody ground comonly called Hartly Wood with the appurtenances being and being in the Mannor of Presteigne abutting west upon the freehold of the said Nicholas Meredith bounded North with the landes of Mrs. Elianor Taylor, widow conteyning by estimacion . 40 Acres

Redd. viijli.

Idem. And all that Wood and Woody ground called Northwoode with the appurtenances in the aforesaid Mannor abutting west upon the Mountaines and bounded North with the freehold of Nicholas and Richard Meredith conteyning by estimacion . 240

Value of both per Acre iij^s.

Soe the improvement of both above the rent xxxiiijli.
reserved per Ann. is . . . £34

Memorand' that the last mencioned premisses were by Lease dated 20 January 14 James graunted to Sir Thomas Trevor deceased for 99 years¹ from Michaelmas then last past for the use of the then Prince of Wales.

Soe ther is 66 yeares to come at Michaelmas 1649.

Eleanor Taylor. Redd. xxiiijd.

All that parcell of Mountanous land with the appurtenances being between the highway leading towards the Towne of Discott on the one parte and the lands called Ruddocke lande on the other parte and extending from the landes of Walter Gomey to the lands of Evan Vaughan conteyning by estimation . 60

Value per acre iij^s.

This title to be cleared.

There was noe originall deed produced to us only a Meane Conveyance to Mrs. Taylor, vide ye ekstract of Mrs. Taylor's deed on ye backside of this sheet.*

Soe the value above the rent reserved is per ann. viijli. xvij^s. xd.
£8 18 10

¹ I believe this should bee for 99 yeares if any lives should so long continue.

The Advowson, nominacion, Donacion and presentation to the parsonage of Prestigne is in the lord of ye Mannor.

The same is worth 200*li.* per Ann. & upwards and Mr. John Skull is present Incumbent aged about 70.

Edward Price of Knighton, Armiger, having long since (*inter alia*) a Grant of a parcel of Hilly ground in Prestigne called the great Close at Gomey lying betwene the highway leading towards Discoyde on the one parte and the Lands there called Ruddocke lands on the other part being late parcell of the Earle of March his Lands made a Lease to Edward Gomey: Habendum from ye 25th of March 1584 for 20 years only at the Rent of xiiij*li.* per Ann., this Lease expired 25th March 1604.

Thomas Price Armiger having these Lands per Grant made a Lease to Hugh Lewis, Armiger from 1604 for xxj yeeres at xiiij*li.* per Ann. which expired 25 March 1625 And from that tyme Meredith Morgan, Armiger, had 40 yeares which was graunted to Sir Edmond Sawyer, Knight, these 40 yeares endes the 25th of March 1665. Mr. Meredith Morgan passed his term to Nicholas Taylor, Armiger, at the yeerely rent of xiiij*li.* ut predict.

How are 15 yeeres yet to come from the 25th of March 1650
 Aprill 3rd, 1650. WILL. WEBB, 1650.

A Rentall of the said Mannor.—Freeholders.

DISCOTT.					<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Morris Lewis Esq. and Mr. Holland for 2 Moieties	. 00	04	00	More for himselfe	. 00	00	04
Thomas Davies	. 00	01	03	Tho. Gomme	. 00	01	04
John Ap William	. 00	04	00	Edward Howell	. 00	00	04
James Gomey	. 00	02	00	Tho. Triloe	. 00	00	06
Nicholas Meredith	. 00	00	02	Richard Meredith	. 00	00	08
William Morris	. 00	00	01	James Price	. 00	00	01
Charles Taylor	. 00	05	04				
More for Taylor	. 00	02	06		01	15	05
Hugh Atkins	. 00	00	09				
More for him	. 00	01	00				
Tho : Jenkins	. 00	02	05				
Watkin Aphugh & Walter Taylor	. 00	01	01				
Hugh Lewis	. 00	01	05				
Walter Griffith	. 00	00	06				
Tho. Price	. 00	03	00				
Peter Ap Williams	. 00	01	09				
Griffith Ap Hugh	. 00	00	01				
John Vaughan	. 00	00	01				
John Morris	. 00	00	02				
Hugh Aphugh	. 00	00	04				
Morris Lewis Esq.	. 00	00	04				

HUGHSTREETE WARD.

John Stedman	. 00	00	06
John Gommy	. 00	00	06
John Walsham	. 00	03	09
Edmond Gough	. 00	00	06
M ^r John Skull	. 00	00	04
Richard Sheringham	. 00	05	04
Roger Gough	. 00	00	06
Francis Riccards	. 00	02	06
Ambrose Meredith	. 00	01	00
William Gomme	. 00	00	06
Richard Merrick	. 00	00	04
Tho : Whitney	. 00	00	08
Tho : Egleson	. 00	01	00
James Waucklin	. 00	01	00
Tho : Gomme	. 00	01	00

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Rice Jones .	. 00	01	00
More for himselfe .	. 00	00	10
Oliver Smith .	. 00	01	03
Price Jones .	. 00	01	00
Nicholas Meredith .	. 00	00	06
More for other lands .	. 00	04	04
More for another house .	. 00	02	00
More .	. 00	00	04
Alice Blaney .	. 00	00	03
Reece Morris .	. 00	01	00
More for himselfe .	. 00	01	00
John Skinnock .	. 00	00	06
Reece Morris .	. 00	00	04
Tho. Woodhouse .	. 00	00	02
John Venn .	. 00	00	06
More for another house .	. 00	00	06
James Price .	. 00	01	08
James David & Alice Bayly .	. 00	01	00
Nicholas Taylor .	. 00	01	00
More for Ruddock Land .	. 00	02	06
More for Close Maur .	. 00	01	02
More for a house .	. 00	00	04
Hugh Ap Evan .	. 00	00	04
Ambrose Meredith .	. 00	00	06
Price Jones .	. 00	00	08
More for Harley .	. 00	04	05
Price Morris .	. 00	00	02

John Read . . .	00	05	06
Mr Flower . . .	00	02	04
David Price . . .	00	00	06
Mr Whiller . . .	00	01	04
Francis Riccards . . .	00	00	04
Widowe Hill . . .	00	01	00
John Goodwin . . .	00	00	06
Anne Clementes . . .	00	00	08
Mary Skymmondes . . .	00	01	00
John Mathewe . . .	00	00	06
Peter Randall . . .	00	00	02
William Dansey . . .	00	00	10
W'm Hill . . .	00	01	00
W'm Triloe . . .	00	00	06
Walter Bucopp . . .	00	01	04
Tho. Dalby . . .	00	00	06
Ann Davies . . .	00	00	08
John Hall . . .	00	00	06
Ambrose Meredith, A pound of pepper . . .	00	00	06
More for a garden . . .	00	00	06
Robert Winstonly . . .	00	00	06
More . . .	00	00	08
John Edwards . . .	00	00	04
John Skull . . .	00	02	05
James Luellen . . .	00	00	04
More for his Varne . . .	00	00	04
John Wikes . . .	00	00	04

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Phillip ap Evan	00	00	05
for the Schoole land	00	01	00
for Nicholas Taylor	00	01	04
More for Spratts acre	00	00	04
Margarett Bowen	00	00	04
	01	07	07

HEREFORD STREETWARD.

Francis Riccards	. 00	01	00
John Owen	. 00	01	09
John Price	. 00	00	04
Peter Knight	. 00	00	02
Morris Vaughan	. 00	00	08
Francis Riccards	. 00	00	06
John Williams	. 00	00	03
Francis Blaney	. 00	01	02
Hugh Lewis	. 00	02	00
Francis Riccards senior	. 00	01	05
Thomas Blaney	. 00	00	06
Michael Elvell	. 00	00	06
M ^r Holland	. 00	01	10
Ben Williams	. 00	00	06
Peter Slugg	. 00	00	02
William Weaver	. 00	05	00
Hugh Rodd	. 00	00	04
John Evan	. 00	00	11
Ann Hill	. 00	00	06
William Knock	. 00	00	08
Ann Williams	. 00	00	06
David Bevon	. 00	00	06
Tho. Williams	. 00	00	06
John Skull	. 00	00	02
James Davies	. 00	00	09
Ambrose Davies	. 00	00	04
Abraham Egerton	. 00	00	04

DAVID STRETKWARD.

William Gomme	. 00	00	06
James Blackpatch	. 00	00	06
Lewis Meredith	. 00	00	06
Nicholas Meredith	. 00	01	00
More for his house	. 00	01	00
Nicholas Taylor	. 00	01	00
Nicholas Meredith	. 00	01	00
Richard Griffith	. 00	00	06
John Walsome	. 00	00	06
Edward Gough	. 00	00	04
Ambrose Meredith	. 00	00	04
James Dupper	. 00	00	06
Ambrose Gomey	. 00	01	00
Thos. Egleston	. 00	01	04
Francis Triloe	. 00	00	06
Christopher Triloe	. 00	00	04
	00	10	10

Total vijli. ijs. ijd.

An Abstract of the present Rentes future Improvements and
all other profittes of the said Mannor of Presteyne.

	£11	12	11
The quitt Rentes and Royalties	xj <i>li.</i>	xij <i>s.</i>	xj <i>d.</i>
The Rentes upon the severall Leases holden	vii <i>li.</i>	j <i>s.</i>	ij <i>d.</i>
	£8	1	2
Summa total of the present profitte per	xix <i>li.</i>	xiiij <i>s.</i>	j <i>d.</i>
Ann.	£19	14	0
The yearly Value of the Herriottes is	iii <i>li.</i>		
	£4		
The yearly value of the Tolles of Markettes and	£12	10	
ffaires is per Ann.	xij <i>li.</i>	xs.	
The Improvement of the Severall Leases within	xlij <i>li.</i>	xvii <i>s.</i>	xd.
the said Mannor is per Ann.	£42	18	10 <i>d.</i>
Summa total of ye future Improvements per	lxxix <i>li.</i>	ij <i>s.</i>	xj <i>d.</i>
Ann.	£79	2	11

Ex'r per Will. Webb Supervis'. Gen'll.
1649

HEN. MAKEPEACE.
JOHN MARRYOTT.
PETER PRICE.
JO. LLOYD.

[Endorsed] Prestegne Manour
nuper Car. Regis

Radnor

Rec'd this 1st of March, 1649.
Transmitted to the Surveyor Generall the same day.
Returned the 4th of March.

MAKEPEACE.

PARLIAMENTARY SURVEYS.—No. 7.

Radnor Manerium de Rislin Cum Juribus Membris et Appurtenant'.

A Survey of the Mannor of Rislin with the Righte Members and Appurtenances thereof Lying and beinge in the County of Radnor late parcell of the possessions of Charles Stewart late Kinge of England made and taken by us whose names are hereunto subscribed in the moneth of January [blank] by virtue of a Commission grounded upon an Act of the Commons in Parliam't Assembled for Sale of the Honnors Mannors and Landes heretofore belonginge to the late Kinge Queene and Prince under the handes and Seales of ffive or more of the Trustees in the said Act named and Appoynted.

The Quitt Rentes due to the Lord of the Aforesaid Mannor of Rislin houldinge of the said Mannor in ffree Soccage Tenure Accordeinge to the Custome thereof and payable at Michaelmas and Lady day per Ann.

viiij*li.* — *jd.*
£8 0 1

The Courte Barrons and Courte Leete fines and Amearciments of Court Ishues post fines fines upon descent or Alienacion Relieves, Waifes, Strayes deodandes, fellons goodes, Goodes of fellons of themselves of fugitives and of Condemned Persons Hawking, Hunteinge ffishinge fflowlinge and all other profittes and perquessettes within the Aforesaid Mannor. And to the Royalties thereof Apperteining we Estimate Communibus Annis

iiij*li.* *s.* *d.*
£4 10 0

Total of All the Quitt Rentes and Royalties in present posesseon are per Ann.

xij*li.* *xs.* *jd.*
£12 10 1½

The Herriottes due to the Lord of the said Mannor by descent or Alienacion ffrom the severall Tennantes Accordeinge to the Custome thereof we Estimate communibus [annis]

xx*s.*
20*s.*

This Grant to be produced.

Memorand' the Herriottes Aforesaid together with the Herriottes happeninge within the severall Mannors of Presteigne, Knighton, Knocklas, Glawdestry Southugree Southnethian Southruralth Ischoyd Uchoyd Royender and Comotoyder are granted as we are informed to Sir Edmond Sawyere, Kn't for a Certaine Terme of yeeres yett to come which grant hath

PARLIAMENTARY SURVEYS.—No. 8.

Radnor Manerium de Royader Cum Juribus Membris et Appurtenant'.

A Survey of the Mannor of Royader withe the Rightes, Members and Appurtenances thereof Lyinge and beinge in the County of Radnor parcell of the possessions of Charles Stuart Late Kinge of England made and taken by us whose names are hereunto subscribed in the moneth of Januarii by virtue of a Commission grounded upon an Act of the Commons assembled in Parliament for the Sale of the Honors, Mannors and Landes heretofore belonginge to the late Kinge Queene and Prince under the hands and Seales of ffive or more of the Trustees in the said Act named and Appoynted.

The Quitt Rentes due to the Lord of the aforesaid Mannor of Royader houldeinge of the said Mannor in ffree Soccage Tenure Accordeigne to the Custome thereof And payable at Michaelmas and Lady day are per Ann.	vijli. vs. viijd. £7 5 8
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The Courte Barrons and Courte Leete fines and Amearcementes of Courte Ishus post fines fines upon descent or Alienacion Releifes Waifes Strayes deodandes ffellons goodes Goodes of ffellons of ffellons of themselves of fugetives and of Condemned Persons Hawkeinge Hunteigne fflowleinge ffishing and all other profittes and perquissittes within the Aforesaid Mannor and to the Royalties thereof Apperteininge wee Estimate Communibus Annis	iiijli. xs. £4 10
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Total of the Quitt Rentes and Royalties in present possesseon are per Ann.	xjli. xvs. viijd. £11 15 8
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The Herriottes due to the Lord of the aforesaid Mannor from the Several Tennantes thereof upon descent and Alienacion Accordinge to the Custome thereof wee Estimate Communibus Annis	xxs. 20s.
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This Grant to be Produced.

Memorand' the Herriottes Aforesaid Together with the herriottes Happening within the Several Mannors of Presteigne, Knighton Knocklas, Southugree, Southnethian, Southruralth, Ischoyd

Vchoyd Comotoyder and Rislin are granted as we are informed to Sir Edmund Sawyer kn't for a Certaine Terme of yeares yett to come which grante hath not been produced to us But in Consideracion that if ye said Herriotte should be disposed of Accordinge to the said grante ffor the future The severall Mannors aforesaid would bee Mangled, Wee have in this Mannor (as wee shall in all the Rest) vallue them as a Reversion if it shall bee found good.

The Tolls belonginge to the Lord of the said Mannor collected and gathered within the Towne of Royader by Reason of a Markett weekely kept there every Wednesday in the yeare and fowre faires or Meetinges the one the 28th of November the 26th of July the 15th of August and the fifteenth of November together with pickage Stallage and other Appurtenances to the Tolls of the said Markettes and faires belonginge and Apperteigninge wee *vli.* Estimate to be worth Communibus Annis . £5

This Grant likewise to be Produced.

Memorandum the Tolls aforesaid are also as we are Informed granted unto Sir Edmond Sawyer for a Certeine Tearme of yeares yett to come which grante hath not been produced to us And therefore wee cannott further Certify at present.

An Abstract of the present Rentes ffuture Improovementes and all other profittes of ye said Mannor

The Quitt Rentes and Royalties	<i>xijli. xiiis. viijd.</i>
		£12 12 8
The Rentes upon the Leases	
Some totall of the present profittes	
The Improovmentes upon the Severall Leases	
within the said Mannor above the now Reserved	
Rent is	

Soe the Totall of ye ffuture Improovementes is Subscribed by

HEN. MAKEPEACE.
PETER PRICE.
JO. LLOYD.

[Endorsed] Royader Mannour
nup. Car. Regis

133 Rec'd this 18th day of february 1649.
Radnor Transmitted to the Surveyor Gen'll
the same day
Returned the 20th of febr.

MAKEPEACE.

PARLIAMENTARY SURVEYS.—No. 9.

Radnor Manerium de Southnethian Cum Juribus Membris et Appurtenant.

A Survey of the Mannor of Southnethian with the Rightes Members and Appurtenances thereof Lyinge and beinge in the County of Radnor Late parcell of the possessions of Charles Stuart Late Kinge of England made and taken by us whose names are hereunto subscribed in the Moneth of January—by vertue of a Comission grounded upon an Act of the Comons Assembled in Parliament for Sale of the Honors Mannors and Landes heretofore belonginge to the late Kinge Queene and Prince under the handes and Seales of five or more of the Trustees in the said Act, named and Appoynted.

The Quitt Rentes due to the Lord of the afore-
said Mannor of Southnethian houldinge of the said
Mannor in free Soccage Tenure Accordeigne to the
Custome thereof and payable at Michaelmas and
Lady day are per Ann. *ixli. xvijs. vjd.*
£9 17 6

The Rent of Assize payable at Michaelmas only *ljs. vjd.*
51s. 6d.

The Courts Barrons and Courts Leete fines and
Amearcements of Court Issues Court fines, fines
upon descent or Alienacion Releifes Waifes, Strayes
deodandes fellons goodes Goodes of fellons of
themselves of fugitives and of Condemned persons
Hawkinge Huntinge fishing fowlinge and all other
profittes and perquissittes within the Aforesaid
Mannor and to the Royalties thereof Apperteininge
wee Estimate Communibus Annis *vili. xs.*
£6 10

Total of all the Quitt Rentes and Royalties *xviijli. xixs. vjd.*
in present possession are per Ann. £18 19 6

The Herriottes due to the Lord of the said Mannor
from the Severall Tenantes thereof upon descent
and Alienacion, Accordeigne to the Custome thereof
wee Estimate Communibus Annis *xxxs.*
30s.

This Grant to be produced.

Memorandum the Herriottes Aforesaid Together with the
Herriottes Happeninge within the Severall Mannors of Presteigne,

Knighton Knocklas, Glawdestry, Southugree, Southruralth Iskhyoyd, Vchoyd, Rislin, Royader and Comotoyder are granted as wee are informed to Sir Edmond Sawyer Knt for a Certeine Term of yeeres yett to come, which grant hath not been produced to us but in Consideracion that if the said Herriotte should be disposed of Accordinge to the said grante ffor the ffuture The Severall Mannors Aforesaid would bee Mangled wee have in this Mannor (as wee shall in all the Rest) vallue them as a Reversion after the said grante, if it shalbee founde good.

An Abstract of the present Rentes, ffuture Improvements & all other profittes of ye said Mannor

The Quitt Rentes and Royalties . . .	xxli. ixs. vjd.
The Rentes uppon Leases . . .	£20 9 6

Some totall of the present profittes. . .

The Improvements upon the Severall Leases within the said Mannor above the now Reserved Rent is

See the Totall of ye ffuture Improvement is Subscribed—

HEN. MAKEPEACE.
PETER PRICE.
JO. LLOYD.

Ex per Will. Webb, supervis'r Gener'll.

1649.

[Endorsed] Southnethian Mannor

129

nup Car. Regis

Radnor Rec'd this 18th of february.

Transmitted to the Survey'r Generall the same day.

Returned the 20th of ffebruary.

MAKEPEACE.

PARLIAMENTARY SURVEYS.—No. 10.

*Radnor Manerium de Southruralth Cum Juribus Membris
et Appurtenant'.*

- A Survey of the Mannor of Southruralth with the Rightes Members and Appurtenances thereof Lyinge and beinge in the County of Radnor late Parcell of the possessions of Charles Stuart Late Kinge of England Made and taken by us whose names are hereunto subscribed in the moneth of January by virtue of a Comission grounded upon an Act of the Commons Assembled in Parliament for Sale of ye Honors Mannors and Landes heretofore belongeing to the Late Kinge Queene and Prince under the handes and Seales of ffive or more of the Trustees in the said Act named and Appoynted.

The Quitt Rentes due to the Lord of the aforesaid Mannor of Southruralth houldinge of the said Mannor in free Soccage Tenure Accordinge to the Custome thereof And payable at Michaelmas and Lady day are per Ann.

	xli.	viij ^s .	xd.
	£10	8	10

The Rent of Assize there payable at Michaelmas yeerely

	iiij ^l .	ijs.	iiij ^d .
	£3	2	4

The Courte Barrons, and Courte Leete, fines, and Amercements of Courte, Ishues, post fines, fines uppon descent and Alienacion Releifes, Waifes, Strayes, deodandes, fellons goodes, Goodes of fellons of themselves of fugitives and of Condemned Persons, Hawkinge, Hunteinge, ffishinge fowlinge And all other Profittes and Perquessittes within the aforesaid Mannor And to the Royalties thereof Apperteinge wee Estimate to be worth Communibus Annis.

	vj ^{li} .	vjs.	viij ^d .
	£6	6	8

Total of all the Quitt Rentes and Royalties in present possesseon are per Ann.

	xix ^{li} .	xvij.	xd.
	£19	17	10

The Herriotts due to the Lord of the said Mannor from the severall Tennantes thereof uppon descent and Alienacion Accordinge to the Custome thereof Wee Estimate to bee worth Communibus Annis

	iiij ^{li} .	xs.
	£3	10

This Grant to be Produced.

Memorand' the Herriottes aforesaid Together with the Herriottes happeninge within the severall Mannors of Presteigne,

Knighton, Knocklas, Glawdestry, Southugree, Southnethian, Ischoyd, Vchoyd, Rislin, Royader And Comotoyder, weere granted (as wee are Informed) to Sir Edmond Sawyer knt for a Certeine Tearme of yeeres yett to come, which grante hath not bene produced to us, but in Consideracion, that if the said Herriottes should be disposed of According to the said grante for the ffuture the severall Mannors Aforesaid Would be Mangled wee have in this Mannor (as wee shall in all the Rest) vallue them as a Reversion after the said grante if it shalbee found good.

David Powell.

All that one parcell of Meadowe ground in the Parish of Llandewey and Mannor of Southruralth in the occupacion of Davy Powell beeing newly Trenched Abuttinge West upon a ground of Elianor Davies Widdow and bounded East with the Landes of Andrew Phillips Esq' Containinge by Estimacion

7 Acres.

Worth per Acre xs.

In toto per Ann. .	iij ^{li} .	xs.	d.
	£3	10	0

Eliano' Davyes Widd'.

All that one Parcell of Meadow ground in the said Parish of Llandewey and Manor of Southruralth aforesaid in the Occupacion of Elianor Davies Widdowe Abbuttinge South uppon the landes of Andrew Phillpps and bounded with a River thereunto Adioyninge Nott knowne by any other name then the seaven dayes Math Containinge by estimacion 7 Acres

Worth per Acre xs.

In toto per Ann. .	iij ^{li} .	xs.	d.
	£3	10	0

Rich Jones.

All that Smale Meadow lyinge within the said Parish of Llandewey and Manner of Southruralth Aforesaid Comonly knowne by the name of Gwyn y Mare in the Occupacion of Richard Jones, abuttinge North uppon the Landes of Andrew Phillpps and bounded South with a little river or brooke Containinge by Estimacion . 3 Acres

Worth per Acre xij^s. iij^d.

In toto per Ann. .	x ^{ls} .
	40 ^s .

Ellianor Davies.

All that one Meadowe in the Parish of Llannihangell and Mannor of Southruralth in the possession of Mrs. Ellianor Davies Widdow Commonly called the Lordes Meadowe abuttinge West uppon the landes of Humphry Wattkins and bounded East with the landes of David Merriddith Containinge by Estimacion 18 Acres

Worth per Acre *xs.*

In toto per Ann. . *ixli.*
£9

This Grant to be produced.

Memorand' that the Severall before Mencioned Meadows grounds weare as we are Informed granted unto Sir Robert Harley for a Certeine Terme of yeeres yett to come But the said grante hath not beene produced to us and therefore Wee cannott Certify further.

An abstract of the present Rentes ffuture Improvements and all other profittes of ye said Mannor.

The Quitt Rentes and Royalties	<i>xxijli. vijs. d.</i>
The Rentes upon the Leases	<i>£23 7 0</i>

Some totall of the present profittes

The Improvements upon the severall Leases within the said Mannor above the now Reserved Rent is

So the Totall of the future Improvements is subscribed by

HEN. MAKEPEACE.
PETER PRICE.
JO. LLOYD.

Ex'r per Will. Webb supervis' Gen'll
1649.

[Endorsed]

128 Southruralth Mannor
Radnor nup. Car. Regis.

Rec'd this 18th of february 1649

Transmitted to the Surveyor Gen'll the same day.

Returned the 20th of february

PARLIAMENTARY SURVEYS.—No. 11.

Radnor Manerium de Southugree Cum Juribus Membris et Appurtenant.

A Survey of the Mannor of Southugree with the Rightes Members and Appurtenances thereof Lyinge and beeing within the County of Radnor late parcell of the Possessions of Charles Stuart Late Kinge of England made and taken by us whose names are hereunto subscribed in the moneth of January by virtue of a Comission grounded upon an Act of the Comons Assembled in Parliament for sale of the Honors Manors and Landes heretofore belonginge to the late Kinge Queene and Prince under the handes and Seales of five or more of the Trustees in the said Act named and Appoynted

The Quitt Rentes due to the Lord of the aforesaid Mannor of Southugree houldinge of the said Mannor in free soccage Tenure Accordeinge to the Custome thereof And payable at Michaelmas and xxj^{li}. viiis. ix^d ob. Lady Day by Equall porcions are per Ann. . £21 8 9½

The Courte Barrons and Courte Leete, fines and Amercements of Courte Ishues post fines fines upon descent or Alienacion Releifes, waifes strays deodandes, fellons goodes, Goodes of fellons of themselves of fugitives and of Condemned Persons Hawkeinge Hunteinge, ffishinge fflowleinge and all other profittes and perquisittes within the Aforesaid Mannor and to the Royalties thereof Apperteininge wee Estimate Communibus Annis . xj^{li}. xs
£6 10

Total of the Quitt Rentes and Royalties xxj^{li}. xvij^s. ix^d ob. in present possesseon are per Ann. [sic] £21 18 9½

The Herriottes due to the Lord of the said Mannor from the severall Tennantes thereof upon descent and Alienacion Accordeinge to the Custome thereof wee Estimate Communibus Annis . xls.
40s.

This Grant to be made good.

Memorand' the herriottes Aforesaid together with the Herriottes Happeninge within the severall Mannors of Presteigne, Knighton, Knocklas, Glawdestry, Southnethian, South-ruralth Ischoyd, Vchoyd, Royader, Comotoyder and Rislin are

granted as wee are Informed to Sir Edward Sawyer, knight for a Certaine Tearme of yeeres yett to come Which grant hath not bene produced to us Butt in Consideracion that if the said herriottes should bee disposed of Accordeinge to the said grante for the future The severall Mannors Aforesaid would bee Mangled, Wee have in this Mannor, (as wee shall in all the Rest) vualue them as a Reversion after the said grant (if it shalbee found good).

Richard Morris.

All those severall parcellls of Landes Consisteinge of Arable Meadow, Pasture and Wood with the Appurtenances Lyeinge and beeing in the Parish of Llannuno and in the mannor of Southugree and County of Radnor in the Occupation of Richard Morris abuttinge East and West upon the Wood Landes of the said Richard Morris and Bounded North with the River Ithon Containinge by Estimacion 45 Acres

Redd. vs.

Memorand' that the last before Recited premises were by Queene Elizabeth her Letters Pattentes dated the viij day of May in the 33^o yeere of her Raigne granted unto John Welles London Scrivenor for the Tearme of Three Score yeeres from Michaelmas then next Comeinge at the yeerely Rent of five shillings.

But is Worth over and above by Improovement	vjli.	xs.
yeerely	£6	10

There is yett to come of the said Lease 2 yeeres on
the 9th day of May next And the premises have by
meane Assignmentes come to Richard Morris Whoe
is the Imediate Tennante

An abstract of the present Rentes future Improvements
and all other profittes of the said Mannor.

The Quitt Rentes and Royaltyes	.	.	xxiiij <i>li</i> .	xviij <i>s</i> .	ix <i>d ob</i> .
The Rentes uppon the Leases	.	vs.	£23	18	9½

Some totall of the Present profittes . xxiiij*li.* iijs. ix*d ob.*
£23 18 9½

The Improvements of the Severall Leases	vi ^{li} .	xs.
Within ye said Mannors above the Reserved Rent is	£6	10

SURVEYS OF THE MANORS OF RADNORSHIRE. 127

Soe the totall of the ffuture Improovement is—*utt supra*

Subscribed by	HEN. MAKEPEECE.
Ex'r per Will. Webb supervisor Gen'll	PETER PRICE.
1649	JO. LLOYD.

[Endorsed] Southugree Mannour
131 nup. Car. Regis.

Radnor Rec'd this 18th of february 1649
Transmitted to the Survey'r Gen'll the same day.
Returned the 20th of february

MAKEPEACE.

PARLIAMENTARY SURVEYS.—No. 12.

*Radnor Manerium de Vchoyd Cum Juribus Membris et
Appurtenant.*

A Survey of the Mannor of Vchoyd with the Rightes Members and Appurtenances thereof Lyinge and beeing in the County of Radnor Late Parcell of the Possessions of Charles Stuart Late Kinge of England made and taken by us whose names are hereunto subscribed in the moneth of January by virtue of a Comission grounded upon an Act of the Commons in Parliament Assembled for sale of the Honors Manors and Landes heretofore belonginge to the Late Kinge Queene and Prince under the handes and Seales of ffive or more of the Trustees in the said Act named and Appoynted.

The Quitt Rentes due to the Lord of the Afore-said Mannor of Vchoyd houldeinge of the said Mannor in ffree soccage Tenure accordinge to the Custome thereof And payable at Lady day and Michaelmas are per Ann.

	vijli. xiiij. s. xjd ob.
	£7 14 11½

The Courte Barrons and Courte Leete, ffines and Amarcementes of Courte, Ishues, post ffynes, ffines upon descent or Alienacion Releifes waifes, strayes, deodandes, fellons goodes Goodes of fellons of themselves, of fugitives and of Condemned persons, Hawkinge, Hunteigne ffishinge fflowleigne and all ether profittes and perquissittes within the Afore-said Mannor And to the Royalties thereof Apperteyninge wee estimate to bee Worth Communibus Annis

iiiijli. vjs. viiijd.
Total £4 6 8

Totall of all the Quitt Rentes and Royalties in present possession are per Ann

xijli. js. vijd obq.
£12 1 7½

The Herriotts due to the Lord of the Aforesaid
Mannor ffrom the severall Tennantes thereof upon
descent and Alienacion Acordeinge to the Custome
thereof wee Estimate to be worth Communibus xxs.
Annis 20s.

This Grant to be produced.

Memorand' the herriottes Aforesaid together with the Herriottes happeninge within the severall Mannors of Presteigne Knighton Knocklas Glawsdestry Southruralth Southugree Southnethian Ischoyd Royader Comotoyder and Rislin are granted as wee are informed to Sir Edmond Sawyer knt flfor a Certaine Tearme of yeeres yett to come which grant hath not beene produced to us Butt in Consideracion that if the said herriottes should be disposed of Accordinge to the said grante for the ffuture, The severall Mannors aforesaid would bee Mangled, Wee have in this Mannor (as we shall in all the Rest) valuee them as a Reversion after the said grante, if it shalbee found good.

All those two smale Parcells of meadow ground
in the Mannor of Vehoyd and Township of Mayse-
gwm in the posseseon of Morgan Lloyd abutting
North upon a highway that Leadeth from Rayader
to Llandwey and Bounded East with the landes
of Evan D'd Powell containing by Estimacion . 2 Acres

Worth per Acre .	iijs.	vjs.
In toto per Ann. .		6s.

An abstract of the present Rentes ffuture Improovementes
and all other profittes of ye said Mannor.

The Quitt Rentes and Royalties . . . xiiij^{li}. js. vii^d. obq.
£13 1 7½

The Rents upon the Leases	100
Some totall of ye present profittes	100

The Improvement of the severall Leases within
the said Mannor above the now Reserved Rent is.

Soe the Totall of the ffuture Improovementes is

Subscribed by	HEN. MAKEPEACE.
	PETER PRICE.
Ex'r per Will. Webb supervis'r Gen'll	JO. LLOYD.

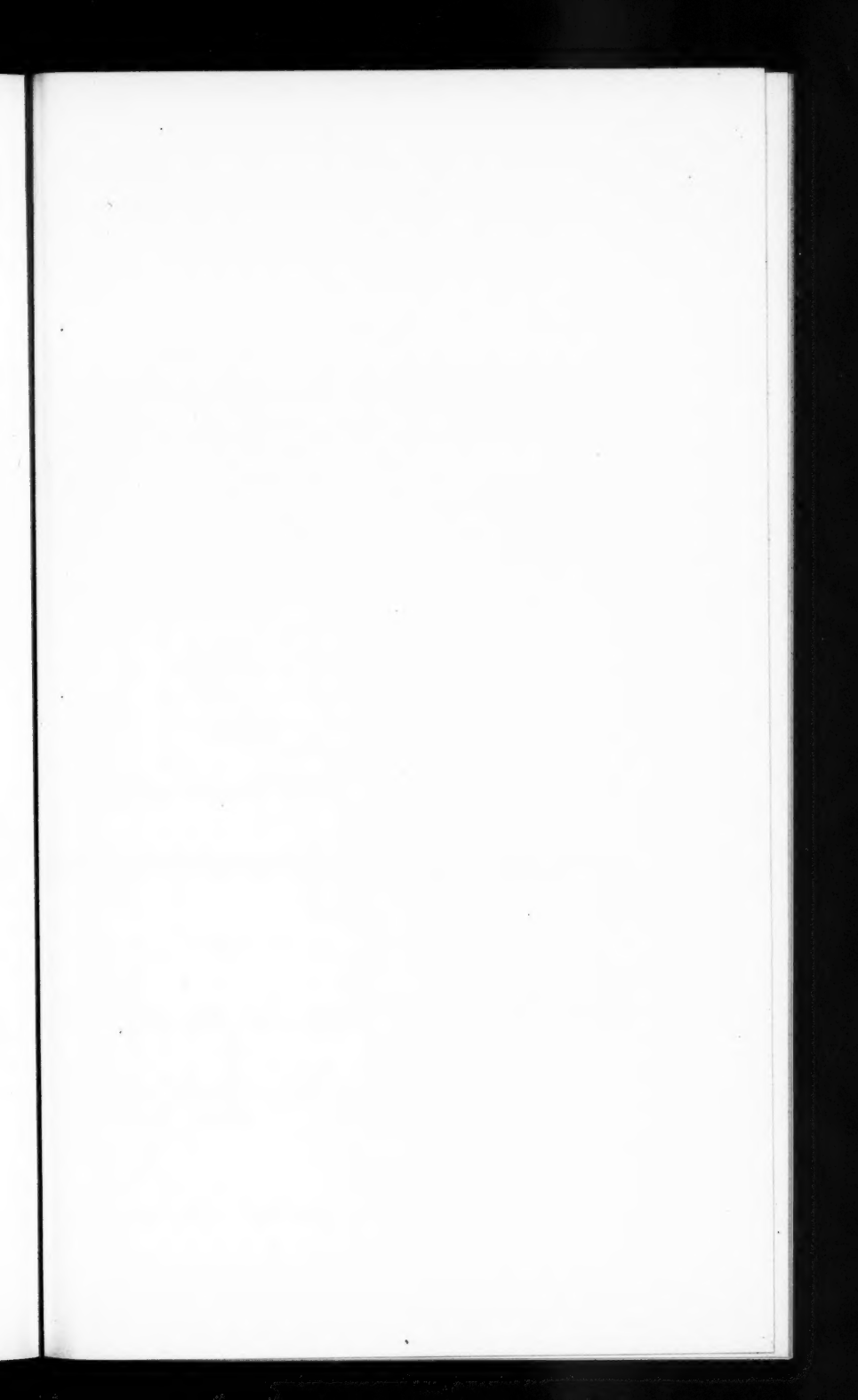
1649

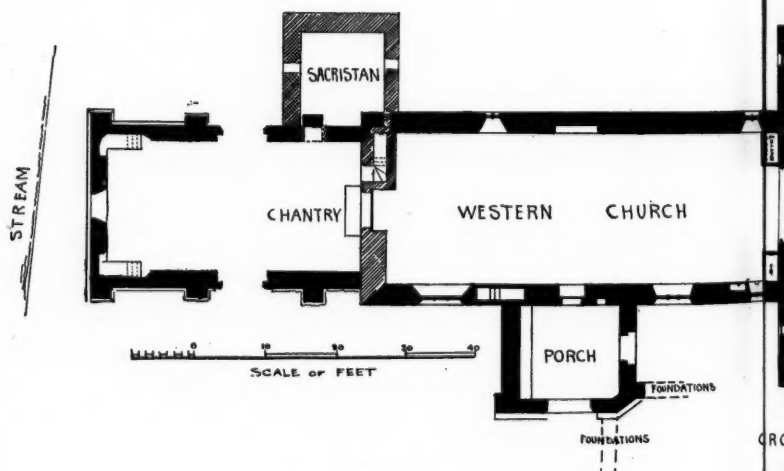
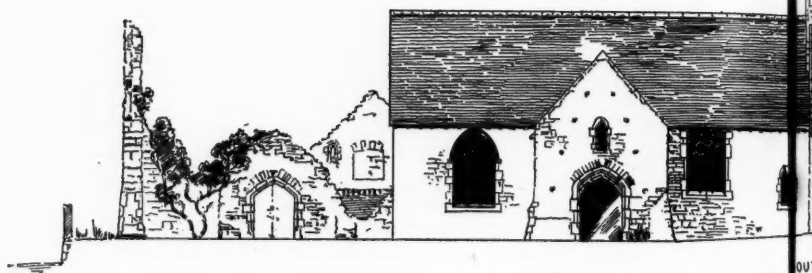
[Endorsed] Vchoyd Mannour
127 nup. Car. Regis.

Radnor Rec'd this 18th of february 1649.

Transmitted to the Surveyor Gen'l the same day.
Returned the 20th of February

MAKEPLACE.

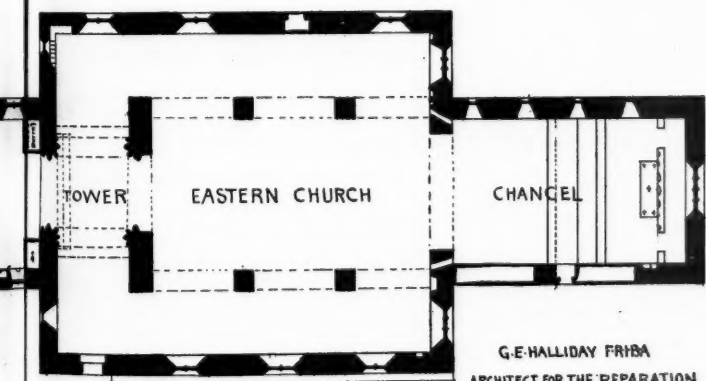




Ground Plan and South Elevation of Llant



SOUTH VIEW

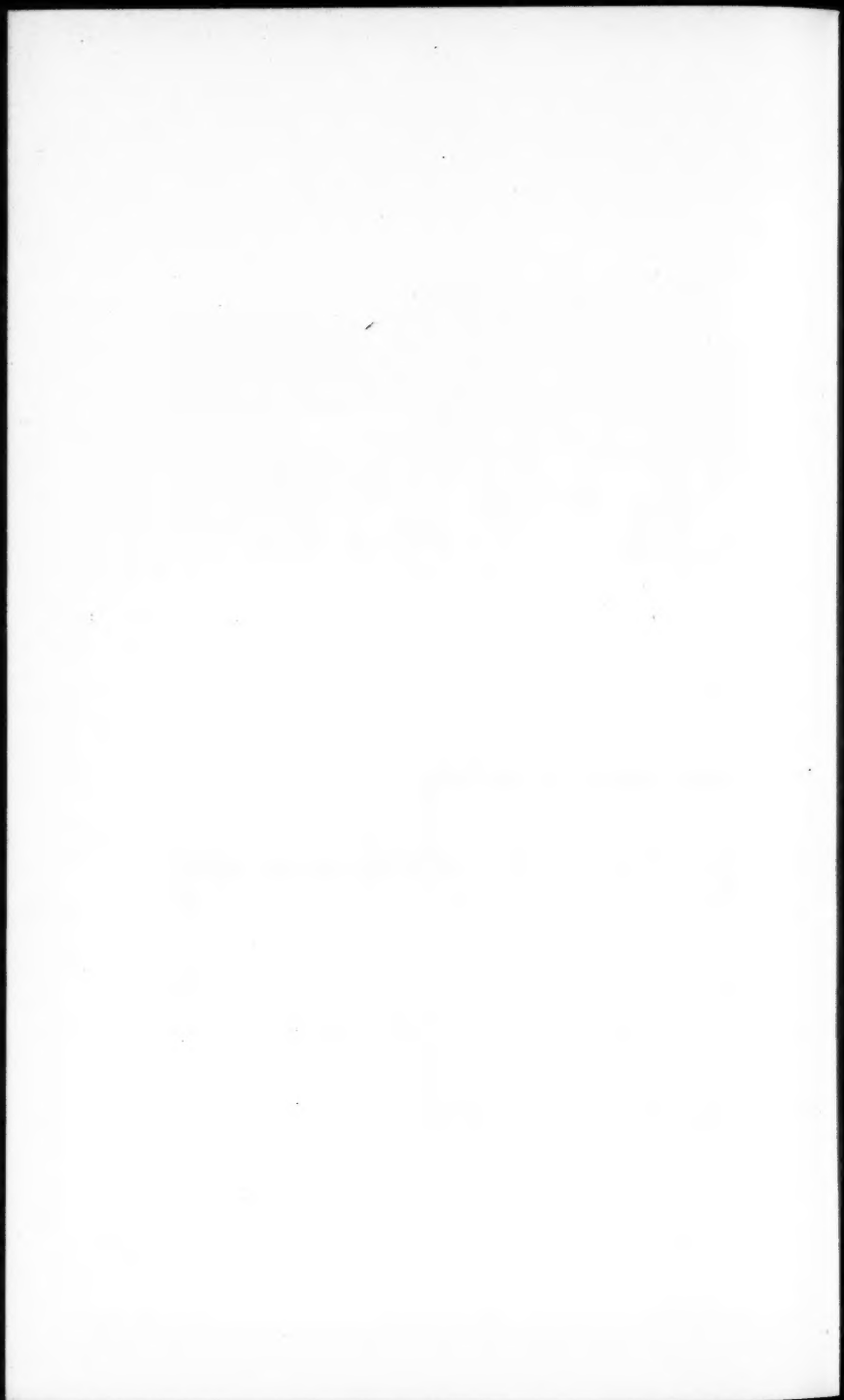


GROUND PLAN

G. E. HALLIDAY FRIBA
ARCHITECT FOR THE REPAIRATION

Llantwit Major Church, Glamorganshire.





LLANTWIT MAJOR CHURCH, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

BY G. E. HALLIDAY, ESQ., F.R.I.B.A.

THE earlier history of Llantwit Major and its surroundings has been so often chronicled, that any recapitulation on my part would be superfluous. I intend, therefore, to devote myself to the Parish Church, dealing more especially with the western building and the so-called Lady Chapel.

About eighteen months ago, I was instructed to report on the general condition of the church; the intention being: first, to repair the western or old church, with its south porch and parvise; secondly, the extreme western building; and thirdly, the eastern church, now used for divine worship. The first section is now completed, and I trust happily so.

For the facilities which have been given me for the completion of this section of the work, I am indebted to the care and forethought of one long since passed away; one who had a love for his old parish church, and showed it in the unusual but certainly practical way of solidly building up each door and window opening, with the exception of the tower and south entrance; and it is simply owing to the forethought of this individual that the beautiful roof has been preserved, and, in fact, that this section of the building has not shared the fate of the western chapel, with its northern attachment, which are both roofless and practically in ruins.

THE NORMAN CHURCH.

The series of buildings which now form the parish church of Llantwit Major seem so singularly arranged, and are so unlike any other parish church, that the

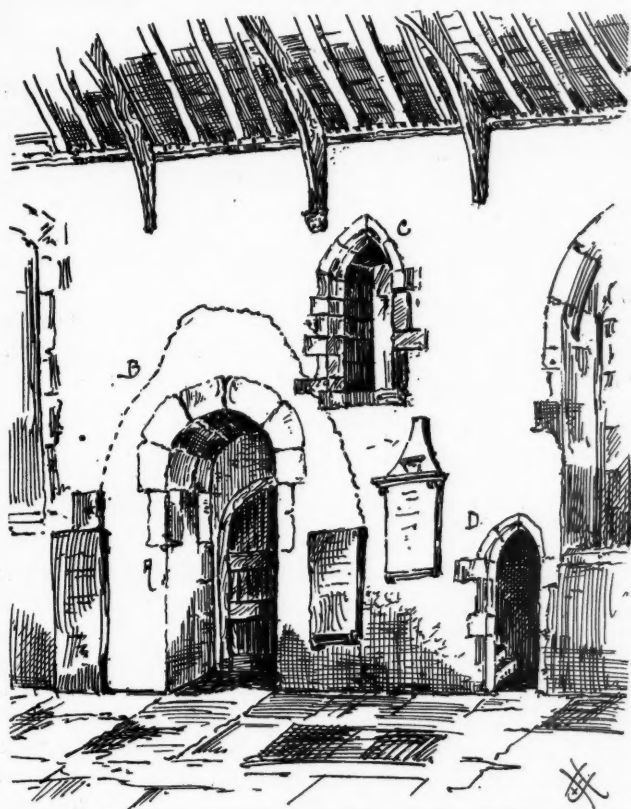
original intention of the ground plan is at first almost incomprehensible. An engaged tower, with chancel, nave, and aisles to the east; while westward is a building 65 ft. in length, with an unusually large south porch. Beyond this again is another building, now in ruins, with a ruined northern attachment. Locally, these three buildings are known as the "New Church," or Eastern Church, the "Old Church," or Western Church, while the extreme western building is called the "Lady Chapel."

Taking the architecture of the building as a whole, it would seem that local tradition is entirely wrong, in that the eastern church appears to be of late thirteenth-century date, while the western church may possibly be a century or two later. From the various facts which have recently been brought to light, I am of opinion that local tradition is, however, correct.

Having found it necessary to remove certain portions of the internal wall-plaster, I ascertained that the inner door of the south porch—which Mr. Freeman describes as "very plain: a round arch, without mouldings or chamfer, rests upon a jamb with a single chamfer"—was of different construction and apart from the wall surrounding it (fig. 1). There was a distinct line or crack, showing that this fragment of an earlier building had been left *in situ* when a subsequent rebuilding was undertaken. This doorway, with its surrounding masonry, gives, I believe, the key to present ground plan. I am of opinion that this is the oldest portion of the fabric *in situ*, being, in fact, the south door of the early Norman church; in further proof of which, I found the original well-worn door-step, 6 ins. below the present step and floor level, which gives a reliable datum from which the subsequent floor levels and various ground plans can be followed with a certain degree of accuracy.

From the excavations which have been made in and around the western church, there seems little if any

doubt but that this portion of the building was the early Norman nave, and that it still stands on its original



A. Early Norman doorway. B. Sign of early masonry left in situ.
C. Recently discovered door from Porrois & Minster's gallery. D. Entrance to Porrois
Staircase.

Fig. 1.—Western Church at Llantwit Major.

foundations to the north, south, and west; but how the east end terminated it is impossible to say, owing to the Transitional enlargement which followed. There

seems little doubt, however, that the local name, "Old Church," is not a misnomer.

THE TRANSITIONAL CHURCH.

The Transitional ground plan was simply an enlargement of the early Norman building: the church then became cruciform; the central tower, with its short north and south transepts, taking the place, probably, of the Norman apse. The disposition of the Transitional choir is now entirely a matter of conjecture, owing to the late thirteenth-century enlargement which followed.

Mr. Freeman, in his able account of Llantwit Church, published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 3rd Ser., vol. iv, p. 33, says, in speaking of the tower :—

"The piers appear to be the oldest portion of the building, and have been either built upon or used up again in the most reckless manner. The bases, and many of the capitals, have been destroyed; from the eastern arch especially, they have completely vanished."

I found, however, the base of each pier *in situ* below the present modern nave floor, in a very fair state of preservation.

The bases of the eastern piers are 6 ins. above the bases of the western piers, while the early-Norman floor of the western church is again 12 ins. lower. This gives a rise of two steps from the Norman nave or western church to the crossing and transepts, with a further rise of one step to the Transitional choir.

I sincerely trust that when the reparation of the eastern church is undertaken the lines of this Transitional choir may be found; the only fear is, that an interval of so many centuries and innumerable interments have obliterated the foundations, which must have been somewhat shallow, owing to the nature of the subsoil.

There is sufficient evidence to prove that transepts

existed at this period, and that the ground plan was cruciform. The external window-openings on the south and east sides of the tower, now covered by the later roof, tell their own tale.

The double-light opening to the east is considerably higher than the southern window, below which is a projecting weather-moulding. It would, therefore, seem that the transepts were flat-roofed, and that the choir roof was at a higher level.

THE LATE THIRTEENTH-CENTURY CHURCH.

Mr. Freeman, speaking of the eastern church says¹ :—

“The proportions of the nave, taken alone, are very striking: great height and width are combined with extreme shortness.

“The general character of Llantwit Church is, of course, extraordinary length, but the nave, taken alone, is singularly short.”

The “New Church,” or church east of the tower, was evidently planned to suit the limited area within which it could be contained. This is apparent if we consider the available building site on which this church—or, to speak more correctly, this succession of churches—has been built.

Within a few feet of the extreme western wall of the building, as it now stands, runs a stream which probably in earlier days was of greater volume than it is at present; while to the east the ground rises at an acute angle, with a subsoil of solid limestone rock, within a foot or so of the surface. Between the two is a practically level building space of about 200 ft. When this building space was first selected in early Christian times, the level portion of the available area would naturally be the most suitable for the site of the first church.

The subsequent additions to this early church en-

¹ *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 3rd Ser., vol. iv, p. 36.

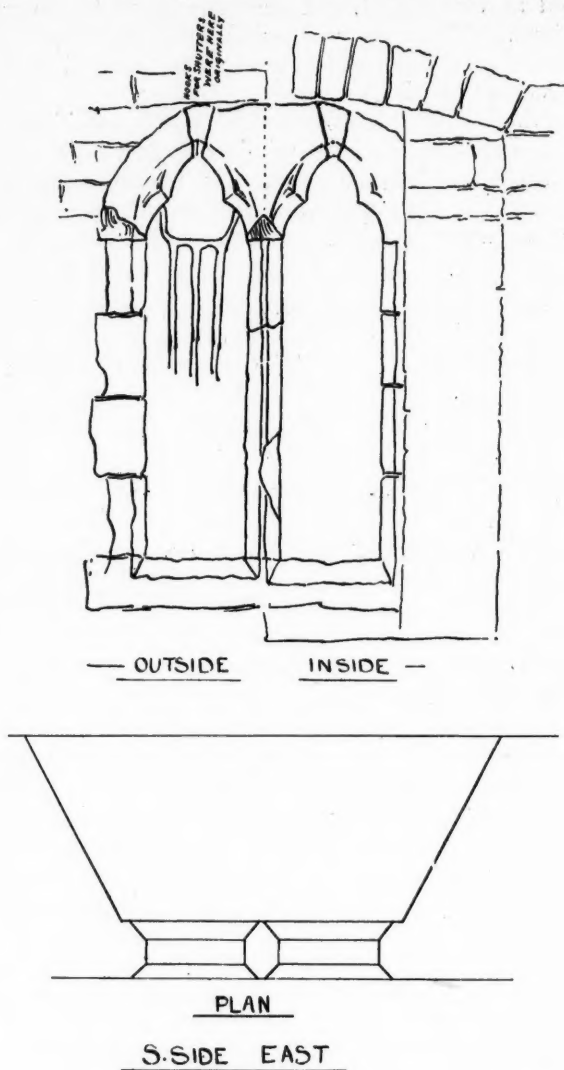


Fig. 2.—Window in Western Church at Llantwit Major. Scale, $\frac{1}{32}$ linear.

tailed a larger building area, which would extend east and west within a limited space.

The early Norman church, the oldest building of which any traces now remain, was built on level ground within a reasonable distance of the stream. Next came the Transitional or cruciform enlargement, with its central tower.

To the east of the tower there is a very limited accessible building space; and, as the choir would be the first consideration, a short nave would follow of necessity. The north and south aisles seem elongations of the earlier transepts, added probably for the greater accommodation of the conventual church: the early Norman nave being used, as Mr. Freeman suggests, for parochial purposes.

One remarkable feature belonging to this period remains, viz., the great south porch, attached to what we may now term the parochial church. The porch and the south-east window (fig. 2) were left when the later rebuilding of this western section took place. While this part of the building was practically remodelled, the building at the extreme west, called the Lady Chapel, which formed part of the thirteenth-century ground plan, retained its detail; that is to say, from the fragments which remain, it does not appear to have been rebuilt during the fifteenth century.

It seems probable that the thirteenth-century ground plan embraced the entire building as it now stands, with the exception of the building north of the "Lady Chapel;" but it seems also to have comprised a chapel south of the chancel, of which the only visible remains are the built-up arches in the south wall of the chancel. That these arches were filled in prior to the Reformation seems evident, from the fact of a priest's door being inserted in the filling. There is a very similar blocked arcade on the south side of the chancel of Caerwent Church, where I found that a priest's door had been left, but subsequently built up.

At Caerwent I found the foundations of the side

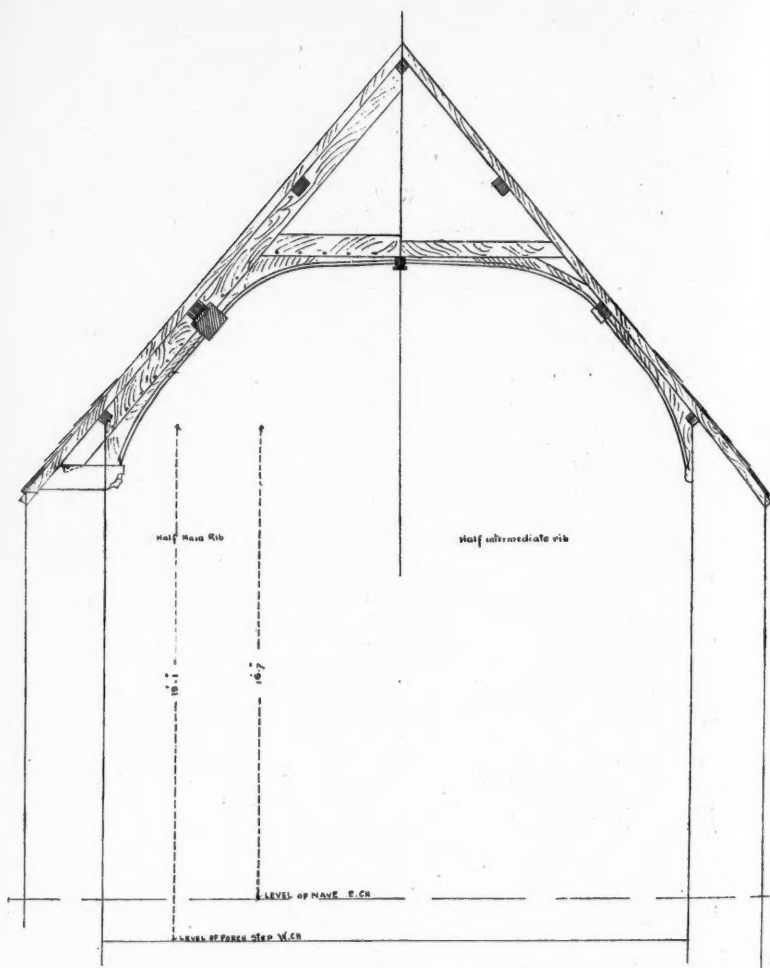


Fig. 3.—Western Church at Llantwit Major: Cross-section, showing roof.
Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

chapel; and, until similar investigations are made at Llantwit, it is simply a matter of conjecture as to how

far this building extended, and what its relative position was with regard to the ground plan of its period.

THE LATE FOURTEENTH-CENTURY CHURCH.

We now come to what may be termed the late fourteenth or fifteenth century rebuilding. This comprised the re-roofing of the parochial church (figs.

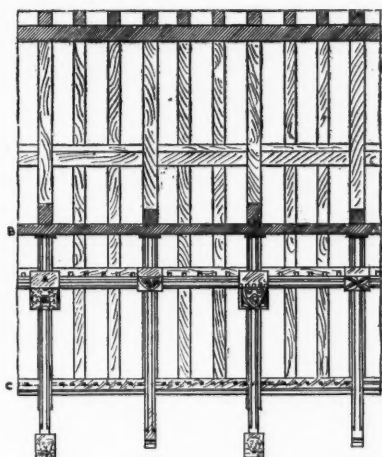


Fig. 4.—Western Church at Llantwit Major: Longitudinal Section, showing roof. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

3 to 5), with the rebuilding of its western wall, together with the addition of the northern attachment. It is probable that the reredos in the eastern church formed a part of this restoration.

That the northern building did not form a part of the earlier ground plan, is proved by the fact that no bond exists between the two buildings, and that the perfect foundation of an early buttress was found in the centre of the lower room, corresponding to its fellow buttress on the south wall. This addition

consisted of two rooms, one on the ground and the other on the first floor. The lower room was lighted by two small windows, and had an entrance into the

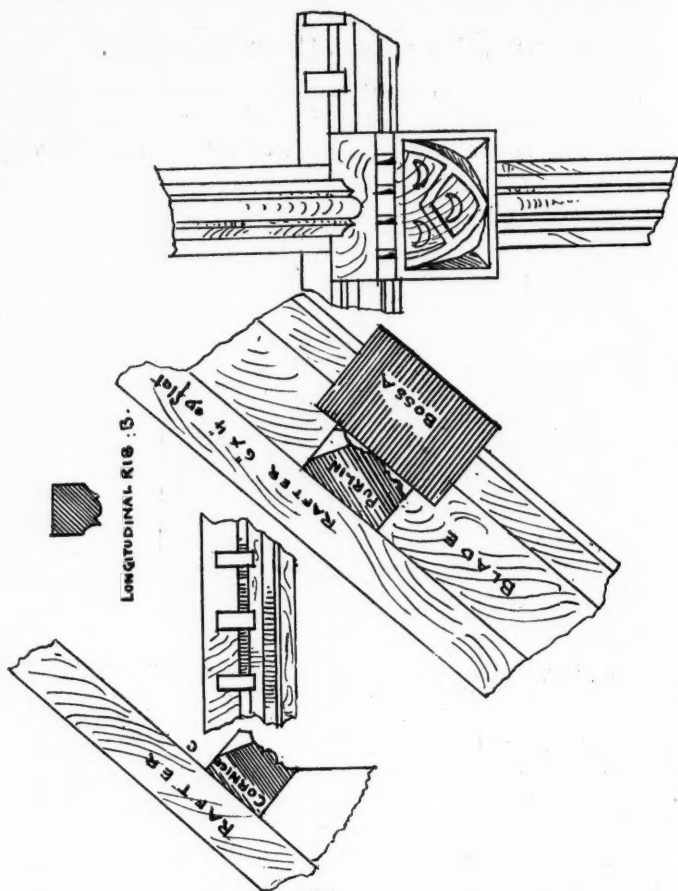


Fig. 5.—Western Church at Llantwit Major: Details of roof. Scale, $1\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

chapel; the upper or living room contained a fireplace of somewhat large dimensions. How this upper room could possibly have been reached—there being no indication of a staircase—seemed a very difficult question

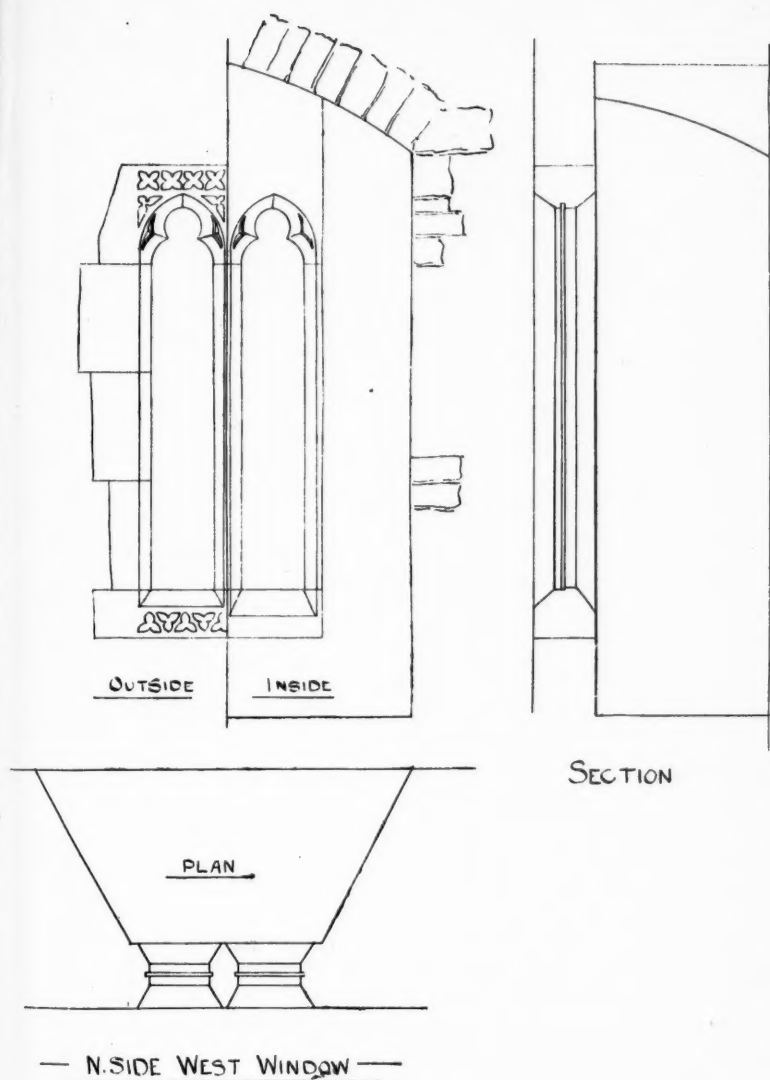


Fig. 6.—Western Church at Llantwit Major. Scale, $\frac{1}{4}$ linear.

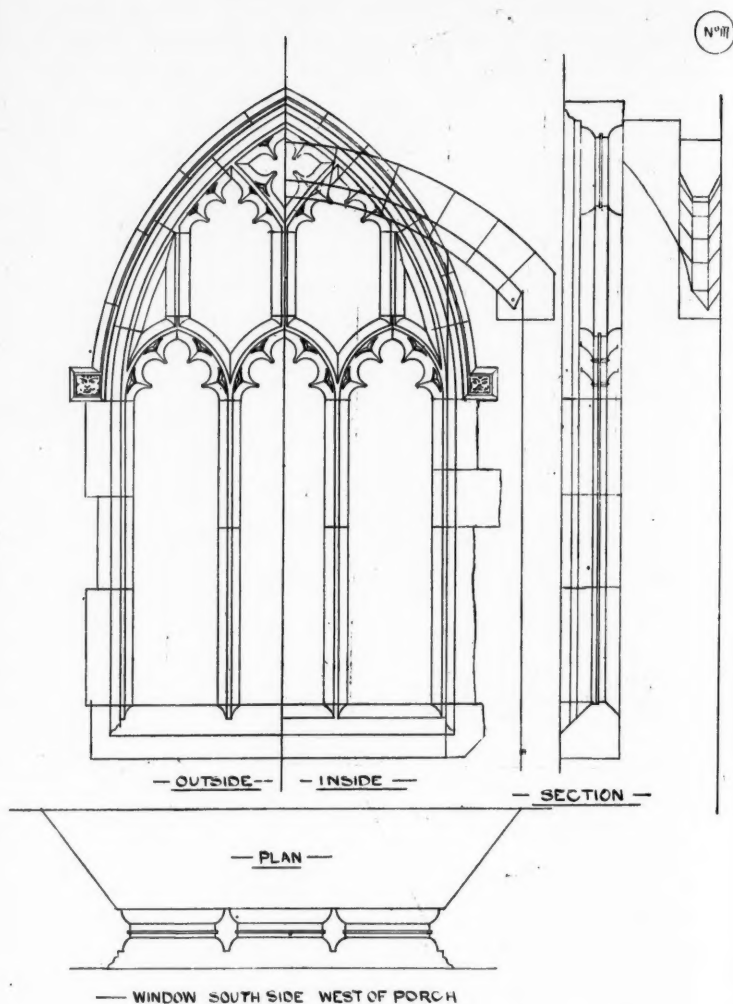
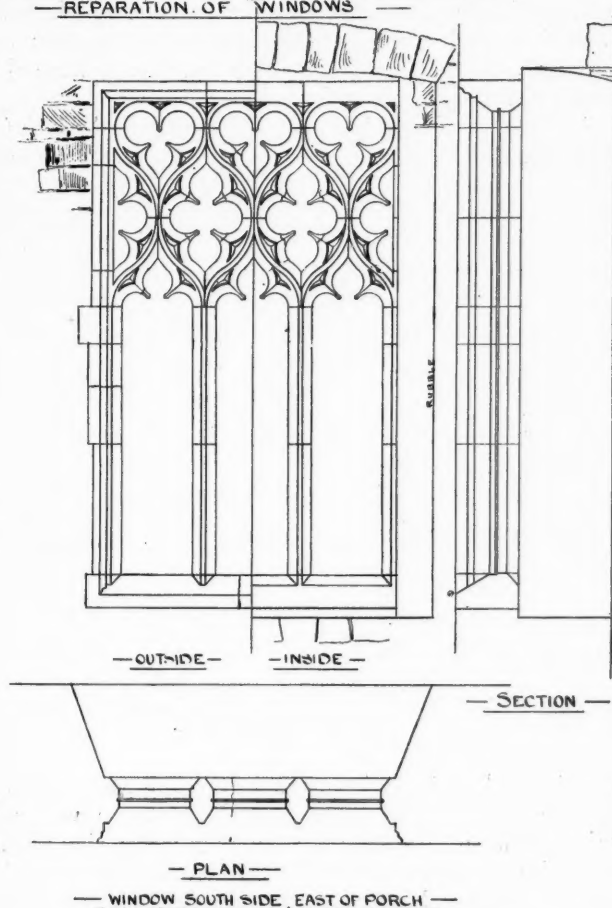


Fig. 7.—Western Church at Llantwit Major. Scale, $\frac{1}{32}$ linear.

to answer, as the idea of a hole in the floor, and ladder, is certainly quite inconsistent with the surroundings.

— CHURCH OF S^T ILLTYD LLANTWIT MAJOR —

— REPAIRATION OF WINDOWS —

Fig. 8.—Western Church at Llantwit Major. Scale, $\frac{1}{32}$ linear.

Close to the western door of the old church there is what appears to be an internal buttress or prop, placed for the purpose of holding the wall together, which

was in a very shaky condition. I found, however, that this "buttress" contained a very perfect stone staircase, leading to an upper floor or gallery, which must have extended north and south through the extreme width of the chapel. This gallery evidently formed a means of access to the upper room.

As the northern building is proved to be a later addition, there is no reason to doubt that this stair-

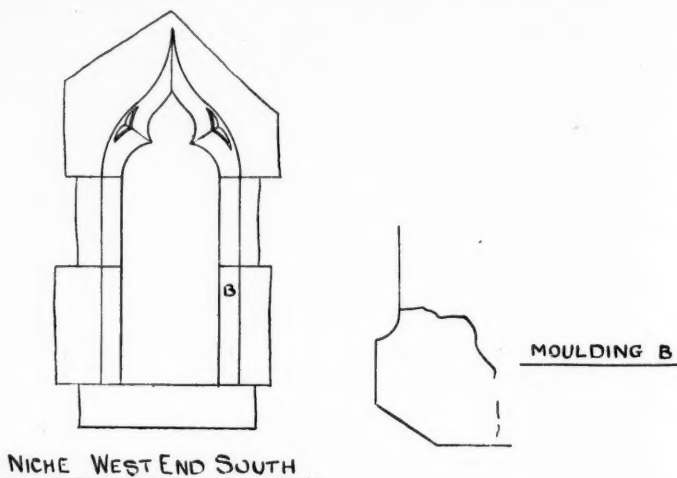


Fig. 9.—Piscina in Western Church at Llantwit Major. Scale for niche $\frac{1}{4}$ linear, and for moulding $\frac{1}{8}$ linear.

case formed part of the same rebuilding; as a further proof of this, it appears that the western wall was taken down and re-adapted for later uses: the bowtel moulding of the door-jamb stops on the ground line without either base or splay. Several of the gallery corbels fortunately remain, from which the floor level can be determined. It seems, therefore, that the earlier stone-work was taken down, and re-used to suit later requirements. The earlier ground plan of this extreme western building comprised, to the east, the

western wall of the old church, with its west door, to the west a single-light window; while in the north-west and south-west internal angles of the chapel are two narrow stairways, leading to what must have been

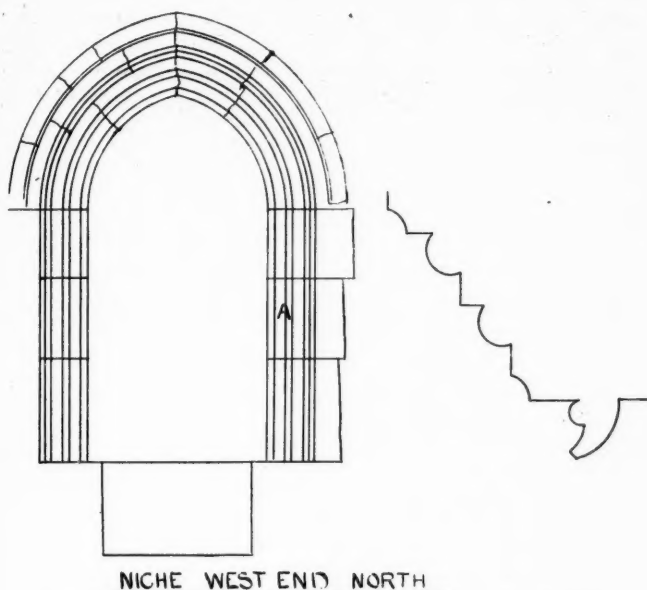
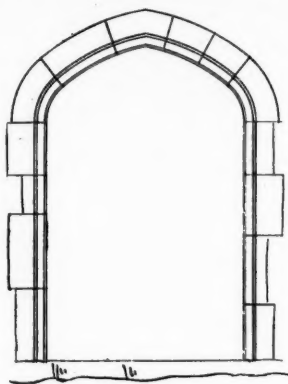


Fig. 10.—Western Church at Llantwit Major. Scale for niche $\frac{1}{4}$ linear, and for moulding $\frac{1}{8}$ linear.

an extreme western gallery, which was at the same level as the eastern gallery in the same chapel. That this upper floor did not extend over the whole area is conclusively proved by the two large double doors immediately opposite one another in the north and south walls, which are some feet higher than the floor level. These doors opened inwards. I found the remains of the old hinge-hooks leaded into the masonry; had the upper floor extended over the whole area, these doors could not possibly have been opened. I believe

that this western adjunct to the Norman nave was a Galilee, and that the double doors were used for processional purposes, the extreme western gallery being for observation (figs. 6 to 11).

It must be remembered that the extreme western wall practically abuts on the stream. Then came the late rebuilding and extension, which comprised the rebuilding of the western wall of the old church, with the addition of its staircase and gallery, above which is



WEST DOOR

Fig. 11.—Western Church at Llantwit Major. Scale, $\frac{1}{8}$ linear.

a niche and piscina; also the northern building connected with this gallery. This I believe to have been the Ragland Chantry, with the sacristan's lodging adjoining; and it seems very probable the earlier, or western, gallery was still retained for devotional purposes.

A document found by Mr. John Hobson Mathews, at the Record Office, and published in the *Saint Peter's Chair* by the Rev. G. Cormac, of which the following is a copy, proves the founding of the Ragland Chantry at the west end of Llantwit Church.

It also shows that the building on the south side of the churchyard belonged to the chantry priest; from which it would follow that the northern building was built for the accommodation of a sacristan.

EXCHEQUER SPEC. COM. 14 ELIZ., GLAMORGAN, No. 3438,
A.D. 1572.

"Information by Thomas Ragland of Lysvrontye as to a chauntry founded by his grandfather in Llantwit Church.

"The examinacons taken at Gorton in the county of glamorgan the second day of Aprill in the xiiijth yere of the Raigne of or dread sovereign Lady Quene Elizabeth before Thomas Carne of ewenny & willm herbert thelder esquiers scrofer morgan & Lewis thomas ap John esquiers of the Quenes mat^s comission forthe of her highnes court of eschequer to them dyrectid bearing date the xijth day of ffebruary last past for and concerning their knowledge of any concealed lands in the county of glamorgan forsaid.

"Thomas Ragland of Lysvrontye in the county of glamorgan gent of thage of lx yeres or thereabouts sworn upon holy evangelist and examyned touching his knowledge of any con-cyld Lands within the countey of glamorgan forsaid deposesyth and saythe that long syns one Sr heughe Raglande being this deponents grandfathers brother & in those dayes vicar generall to the Bysshop of Landaff founded a chauntry or chappell in th for all christien sowles in the west end of the church of lantwitt, and bought certeyn Lands in his lyff tyme, wch afterward he gave unto certyne feffees whose surnames (as he remembryth) were, Philpott, Potre, Croke and Dere, to the use of finding of a chantery prist wch dayly should pray for his Sowle & all christne sowles in the said chappell. And also to the use of fynding of lights esteinets & other necessities in the said chappell & other uses wch this deponent remembrith not, But specially willing y^t in case any of his Kyndsmen of the name of Ragland were a prist then the

ffeffess to bestow that pmocon on hym to be in the said chauntry a stypendary prist, and for want of any such one off the feffees sonnes yf any were prist and for want of any of them to be prist then to one of the pishe being a prist. And being demanded how he cam to the knowledge of this his deposition

saythe y^t his granfather being brother vnto the said Sir heughe often declared unto this Deponents futher thorder of this foundacon and the trents thereof wch this deponent often

hard of his said father & other persones. Moreover that the said Sir heughe Raglande left certeyne evydence in the custody of his said brother being this deponents grandfather concerning the said foundacon of the said chaunterie and the vses of the said lands as aforesaid and y^t namely this deponent had in his owne custody one piece of the said evydence having to hit ij seales theone whereof lyk a bysshopes seale, and kept y^t untill that abouts thre or iiij yeres past or therabouts y^t one Jldyd Nycoll of lantwitt requestyd the sight therof unto whom this deponent delyveryd the same who in his presens sent for Sr John Phillpott then vicar of lantwitt to reade y^t unto them being wryten in latten sythens w^{ch} time this dep. never sawyt. And farther sayth and deposesyth that these parcells of lands hereafter named were gyven to the feffees to the use of the said chauntry and fynding of Stypendary prist Lyghts Vestements and other necessaries ther and to other uses that ys to saye one house wth a garden in the south syde of the church yarde of lantwitt wth lxxxix acres or ther abouts now in the tennor of Edward Turbervill farmor to the Quenes ma^{te} therof.

"[other parcels at Sygynstowne, franntog, Paulscrofte, garleghe Downe, horestone and brode mede, Hamonslande lagharismore. There was also a garden adjoining a little decayed chapel called St. Bartholomew's chapel at Boverton in psh of Llantwit.]"

THE SOUTH PORCH.

Until quite recently, this grand old porch was used as a receptacle for fuel, lamp-oil, and rubbish. The lower door of the parvise staircase was built up, and the stairway filled with an accumulation of the *débris* of ages, amongst which I found a very perfect figure of the Virgin Mary, crowned, with the Infant Saviour in her arms (fig. 12); unfortunately, the child's face is damaged, otherwise the figure is perfect. I also found a few fragments of the delicately-traceried niche in which the figure once stood; both are very good specimens of late fourteenth-century work. Unfortunately, I am at present unable to locate the niche; the figure, however, is now carefully preserved in the western church.

Ascending the parvise staircase, which is in excellent repair, I found a blocked upper door opening

on to the nave, with the iron catch which once received the door-latch still *in situ*. I believe that this door, which is on the level of the parvise floor, opened on to a minstrel gallery; whether this took the form of a "bridge gallery," or was simply corbelled from the



Fig. 12. — Image of Virgin and Child found at Llantwit Major.

wall, it is now impossible to say, owing to the mural tablets which cover the walls.

The parvise windows were not originally glazed; the shutter-hooks can still be seen. In order that their character may still be retained, I have had the new lead glazing fixed in oak frames fitted to the window-jambs.

On the ground floor of the porch I found a side entrance in the eastern wall, which must have formed a part of the original intention. The door opened outwards; and from some traces of foundations which were unearthed, and can now be followed, it would appear that the porch had originally an eastern attachment.

Close to the main entrance of the porch are foundations running in a southerly direction. These have not been disturbed, but as the paving of the right-of-way through the churchyard had to be replaced, they are now covered over.

I have already drawn attention to the early and later floor levels. These have not been interfered with, and can now be clearly followed.

Fragments of five varieties of ridge-cresting (fig. 13) were found scattered about the building, together with two perfect specimens, one of which has been reproduced at the Ewenny Pottery for the present reparation.

The original specimen has been refixed with the copies.

The design (fig. 13) is unusual, and is of much later date than the green glazed scalloped tiles, of which I found four distinct patterns. I have found varieties of this cresting at Nicholaston Gower, Llantrithyd, Porthkerry, and Cardiff. Only one fragment of an encaustic paving-tile was found, and one small silver eighteenth-century Spanish coin.

THE PRE-NORMAN STONES.

With the exception of the "Cross of Illtyd," which still stands in the churchyard to the north of the church, the pre-Norman stones have been carefully set up at the western end of the church, and can now be seen from all sides.

I was fortunate in finding the base, with a portion of the stem attached, of a second cylindrical pillar.

In a paper on "The Cylindrical Pillar at Llantwit Major, Glamorgan," by the editor in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1886, the following conjecture was made:

"It has occurred to me that there may have been another

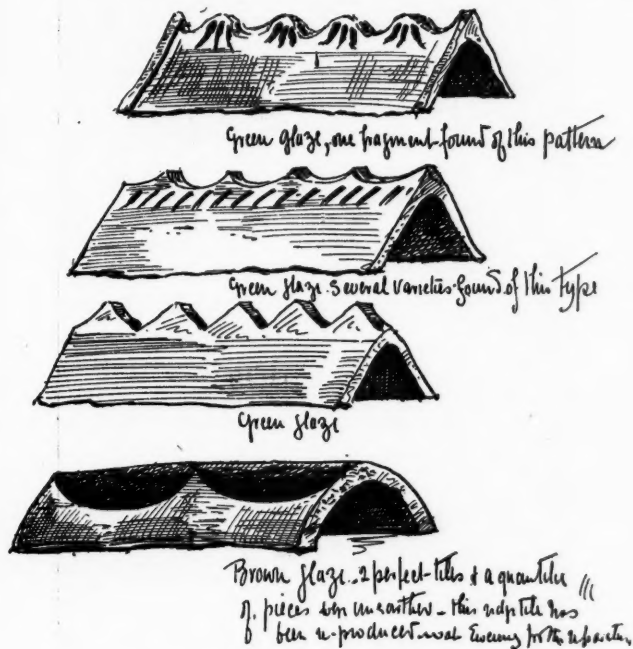


Fig. 13.—Old Ridge Tiles found in Llantwit Major Church.

pillar similarly grooved, and a slab of stone or wood fitted between them. This theory receives a certain amount of support, from the fact that many of the round pillars in England are found in pairs."

Ten years after this was written, the second pillar, much mutilated but with a similar groove, was unearthed. The same pitted appearance, produced

by dressing the stone with a pointed pick, appears on each.

Two other small fragments of pre-Norman work



Fig. 14.—Cross-shaft of Iltyd (Front), and Inscribed Pillar of Samson, at Llantwit Major.

came to hand, viz. : a small portion of a circular cross-head, ornamented with interlaced work, and another fragment without ornament.

The illustrations (figs. 14 to 18) are taken from photo-

graphs of the casts recently made by Mr. W. Clarke, of Llandaff, for the Cardiff Museum.

On the north side of the western or old church, the soil had in the course of time reached a height of

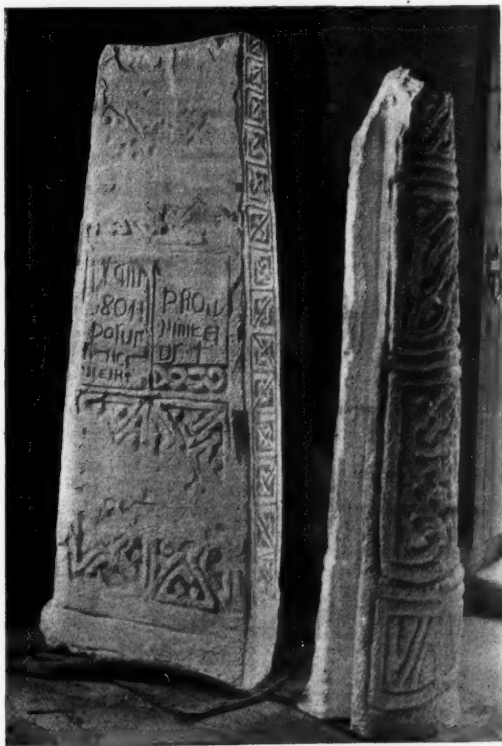


Fig. 15.—Casts of Cross-shaft of Iltyd (Back), and Cylindrical Pillar (showing groove) at Llantwit Major.

between 5 ft. and 6 ft. above the early Norman floor level. This gradual raising of the ground line, so to speak, around an old building, often strikes one as being very remarkable, but I think it is caused simply by wind, leaves, dust and seed. The wind blows leaves,

sand, dust and seed against a building, which in due time causes new vegetation; this increases year by year and century by century, until, as in this instance,



Fig. 16.—Casts of Cross-shaft with Interlaced Work (Front), and Cylindrical Pillar at Llantwit Major.

the soil had gradually risen to within a foot or so of the window-cills.

In removing this accumulation of ages, I found a considerable quantity of burnt stone a little above the original floor level, together with fired clay. I could

not account for this, until one undisturbed section of burnt clay was brought to light, in which was embedded a mass of escaped molten bell-metal. Subsequently, two similar, though less perfect, sections were found



Fig. 17.—Casts of Cross of Houelt, son of Res (Front), and Cross-shaft with Interlaced Work (Back), at Llantwit Major.

close to the church wall, which leads to the supposition that probably more than one bell had been cast in close proximity to the church. It must be distinctly remembered that this metal was found *above* the Norman floor level, so that it cannot be associated

with the pre-Norman period. I am convinced that the recumbent figure of Jesse, which until recently formed the base of a niche in the Ragland Chantry, originally formed a part of the beautiful Transitional niche (or Jesse niche) now built in the south aisle of the eastern



Fig. 18.—Cast of Cross of Houelt, son of Res, at Llantwit Major (Back).

church. I have heard this niche spoken of as a built-up window opening. This supposition, however, is entirely erroneous, as the jambs of the niche in which the figures and foliage are carried, and the back of the niche, are formed by the same stones properly masoned and

jointed together. I also found the mortice which once held the hook or ring supporting the figure *in situ*.

I am inclined to believe that this niche was a part of the Transitional church, and may have formed a portion of the reredos belonging to the high altar of that period. It seems to have been taken down when the later thirteenth-century enlargement took place, and rebuilt either in its entirety or in part, in its present position. If it was then rebuilt in its entirety, the base has been subsequently cut away, as the jambs are supported by a large flat stone, which has the appearance of having been chiselled back to the wall plaster surface, and the figure of Jesse removed. The work was so thoroughly done, that it is impossible to ascertain what exact connection the recumbent figure had with the rest of the niche.

It seems to me more than probable that, when the niche was rebuilt during the thirteenth-century enlargement, the figure of Jesse found another resting-place, where it remained until the founding of the Ragland Chantry, when it was re-used with other old material.

THE ROOF OF THE OLD CHURCH.

I found this grand old roof in a far better condition than I had at first anticipated: so much so, that it was not necessary to disturb the timbers, but only to strengthen them here and there.

A description of the carving and heraldry of this roof is given in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 3rd Ser., vol. iv, 1858, by Mr. Geo. G. Francis, of Swansea, in which he states that two heraldic bosses were missing; one was described in the MS. of Henry Tucker, 1812, as belonging to the Voss family—*Argent*, on a bend *sable*, three lions rampart of the first.

This I have restored; there is no record as to whom the other coat belonged. I felt, therefore, that I could not do better than introduce the Nicholl Arms.

THE GLASS.

A few small fragments of clear glass of a greenish tint were found embedded in the window-jambs. I have adopted this tone of glass for the present work; and as there was no authentic clue of the original design, I have introduced a pattern of glazing from a known example belonging to the period of each window. This seemed to me the most legitimate method of restoring the glass. I have, however, introduced the coat-armour of several families connected with Llantwit, whose ancestors have found a resting-place within and around this, probably the most ancient of our churches, viz.: Raglan, Voss, Nicholl, Wilkin and Bassett.

I have also introduced the Arms of the Marquess of Bute, as Lord of the Manor; together with the Arms of the See and Bishop.

In my endeavour to make this a work of reparation, pure and simple, I am indebted to Mr. W. Clarke, for the conscientious way in which he has repaired every fragment of the old building, however small. How far this endeavour has been successful it is not for the writer of this notice to decide; but he can only say of this work, as of many similar ones, *Labor ipse voluptas*.

Archaeological Notes and Queries.

ANTIQUITIES OF MERTHYR TYDVIL.—I continue the preliminary references to places which may come under notice of the members in their visit to Glamorganshire in August next.

Closely connected with Gellygaer, forming a part of the great table-land ending in a huge bluff overlooking the Taff Vale River, and the whilome secluded and agricultural village of Quaker's Yard, is Penygraig, literally the head of the Craig or Rock, and half a century ago as pastoral a place as could be found. Since that time a great colliery district has been fashioned, wedge-shape, in amongst meadow lands and quaint whitewashed farmhouses, and its whole character has been altered. There is, however, still the old farmhouse of Penygraig, dating from Stuart times; and in my recollection old inhabitants would point out a small upper window, known as "the Counsellor's Room." This was one of the homes, probably the last, of David Morgan the Jacobite, whose devotion to the Pretender cost him his life. A very worthy member of our Association, Mr. Llewelyn, of Glanwern, Pontypool, gave a circumstantial paper on Penygraig and David Morgan's career to the *Cambrian Journal* in 1861; and in this, compiled from numerous sources, are all the particulars required for obtaining a full account of a stirring epoch in our history.

Clarke's *Glamorgan Pedigrees* yield the fact of David Morgan's descent from Ivor Hael, and consequently of his connection with the noble house of Tredegar. His descent is from the branch represented by Sir Thomas Morgan, Knight, of Penycoed Castle, Mon., whose son James married the granddaughter and heiress of Morgan Jenkin Bevan Meirick, of Coed y Gorres. In the reign of Edward IV, Morgan Jenkin Phillip was possessor of Penycoed. He married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Scudamore of Kentchurch, and great granddaughter of Owen Glyndwr. Leland, quoted by Llewelyn, says: "Morgan the Knight of Low Wentlande, dwelling at Pencoite, a fair manor place a mile from Bist *alias* Bishopstone, and two miles from Severn Sei. He is of a younger brother's house."

The father of David Morgan the Jacobite was Thomas, the second son of Wm. Morgan, gent., who was described in 1678 as the heir of Coed y Gorres; and who, in the year 1680, when his kinsman Thomas Morgan, Esq., of Llanrumney, was sheriff of Glamorgan, filled the office of under-sheriff.

The mother of David Morgan was Dorothy, daughter of David Mathews, Esq., of Llandaff, by his wife Joan, daughter of Sir Edward Stradling, Bart., of St. Donats. Hence we have it on unquestioned evidence, that David Morgan was closely allied, not only to the house

of Gwaethvaed, Prince of Cardigan, from which stock we have Ivor Hael and the present Morgan family, admirably represented by Lord Tredegar, but also to the Norman house of the L'Esterlings, or, as called in later days, the Stradlings.

Llewelyn, who patiently worked up the narrative of David Morgan, believed that David's father acquired Penygraig by his marriage to Dorothy Mathews.

David Morgan is stated in Howell's *State Trials*, and Townsley's *Genuine Account*, etc., to have studied law; and, after the prescribed formalities, was called to the bar; but his predilections were more military than legal, and, becoming one of the band who wished success to the Stuart cause, was after a time looked upon as the confidential adviser of the Pretender, and designated, sometimes as Capt. Morgan, and at others as the "Pretender's Counsellor." Llewelyn notes that he spent much of his time in London, but that when staying in Glamorgan it was at Penygraig. Our old member gives an interesting sketch of the rural felicity he enjoyed at Penygraig, until came the fatal announcement of the Pretender's arrival in Scotland, and of the summons issued to all his adherents to join him. David Morgan was, of course, included; and it is handed down by tradition that, on his journey, he stopped to get his horse shod at Efail Llancniach, which still exists as a smithy, and said in Welsh to the smith, "You are against me now, but when I return you will all be with me."

David Morgan accompanied the army in its onward march to Manchester. He is described as wearing a white cockade in his hat, and a sword by his side. His place in the march was on a bay horse, riding by the Pretender Charles Edward, in familiar chat; and it was reported on his trial that it was he who paid the hotel expenses. Conversations also were given in evidence of his remarks to the other officers, proving the high position he held in direction of the rebellion. Then came the critical hour when Charles Edward, David Morgan, and the army arrived in Derby, December 4th, 1745; followed by the wild excitement in London, when, it was said, that the King ordered all his valuables to be placed on his yacht, and made every preparation for flight. For a few brief hours it was a question of "Stuart or Hanover:" the Pretender had to choose; a march on London or retirement to Scotland. He selected Scotland, and his fate was sealed. David Morgan was too prominent a man in the cause to escape. Seventeen leaders were speedily brought to trial, and on the 15th July were placed at the bar; and on the 18th tried, condemned, and, on the 22nd July, executed, with all the barbarous accompaniment ordered by the judge.

David Morgan was married to a London lady, whose name is said by Llewelyn to have been forgotten—probably Chittingden, of Tooting, Surrey—but she proved a devoted wife, and is stated by travelled to London, like the heroine of Scott's novel, to gain audience with the King, with a view to obtain a reprieve. There was one daughter of the marriage, Mary, who died unmarried prior

to 1798. Reference is made, in our excellent contemporary, the *Cardiff Public Library Journal*, Jan. 1900, to David Morgan, and to his having figured in one of Horace Walpole's letters as Morgan, a poetical lawyer. The *Library*, it appears, has just acquired a satirical poem, printed in 1739—"The Country Yard, or the Modern Courtiers. Inscribed to the Prince . . . London. . Printed for the author. 1739. Price one shilling." This was probably by David Morgan the Jacobite. In the paper delivered by him to the sheriff at the time of his execution, he states: "This my faith I have fully set forth in a poem of two books, entitled *The Christian Test, or the Coalition of Faith and Reason*, the first of which I have already published, and the latter I have bequeathed to the care of my unfortunate but dutiful daughter, Mistress Mary Morgan, to be published by her, since it has pleased God I shall not live to see it." Penygraig appears, after the death of Morgan, to have been sold by one of the family of Mathews, of Llandaff, to Col. Wood. It is easily accessible by the Rhymney line from Merthyr to Quaker's Yard Station, twenty minutes' run.

In connection with the Jacobite rebellion, it is stated that Lewis of the Van, owner of Pontygwaith works, afterwards destroyed during the Commonwealth, was implicated, and was fined £10,000. This money was raised by the sale of the Court and Maerdy estates, Merthyr. *Llewelyn Morgan*, p. 300. *Wales, Past and Present*, p. 310.

C. WILKINS, F.G.S.

GELLIGAER.—Mr. Wilkins, in his notes on Gelligaer in the January number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, speaks of pieces of concrete being found there of Roman origin. The excavations of last year by the Cardiff Naturalists' Field Club, proved conclusively that what Mr. Wilkins imagined to be concrete is really calcareous tufa, portions of voussoirs of arches, and very probably brought by the builders from near Vaynor, Breconshire, a distance of six to seven miles—this being the nearest point where such material is found.

This is the same material that Mr. G. T. Clark speaks of in the notes on Morlais Castle, in his *Medieval Military Architecture* (vol. ii, p. 313). Several fairly perfect voussoirs were found by us in the recent excavations near the northern gateway of the Camp.

C. H. JAMES.

64, Park Place, Cardiff.

ARMS OF CARDIFF.—The present armorial insignia of this town are, *or*, three chevronels *gules*; but there are old residents who affirm that in their younger days the tinctures were shown the other way about, the field *gules*, and the chevronels *or*. Memory is often

tricky; but every representation of the shield, down to about forty years ago, that the writer has seen, shows the second blazon. Naturally, one was led to enquire, how and why the change? Then came the answer: "My dear fellow, all this was settled years ago, by the late Mr. Peter Price in a paper published by the Cardiff Naturalists' Society in 1880!"

This gentleman, it may be mentioned, was long an active and highly-appreciated member of the Cardiff Corporation. His paper is short, and, it must be confessed, unsatisfactory. Put into a nutshell, its argument runs as follows:

- (1) The De Clares held Cardiff Castle, and were chief lords of Glamorgan for several generations;
- (2) Their arms were, *or*, three chevronels *gules*;
- (3) Therefore the Borough arms must be *or*, three chevronels *gules*.

Of course, this is a case of taking for granted the point to be proved. The charges of the two variants of the Cardiff arms—or what pass as arms—are identical in form, it is true, but Mr. Price offered no evidence that in former times the town ever assumed the De Clares' arms at all. On the contrary, the only example he produced of an old representation of these arms—that on Speed's map of "Cardyfe" of 1610—shows the blazon he combatted; and the chief burden of his paper is to throw discredit on the engraver's correctness. The tinctures on Speed's map are expressed by the initials, "*g*" for *gules*, and "*o*" for *or*. Mr. Price, having to his own satisfaction settled that the Cardiff arms were simply the assumed De Clares' arms, suggested that the engraver had somehow transposed the letters; and he remarked, as having some corroborative value, that "the engraving seems to be the work of one not conversant with heraldry, for the arms, although intended for the town, were really those of the Baron of Cardiff. This is shown by the supporters and the coronet."

The latter point we will consider shortly; with regard to the former, one has but to run through Speed's long series of maps to be convinced that great care and pains were bestowed upon their heraldry. We certainly are not justified in attributing so serious a mistake to the engraver, without definite evidence. Mr. Price seems to have been unaware of sundry other old drawings and engravings which show the tinctures as Speed does. For instance, in Dineley's MS. of the *Beaufort Progress through Wales in 1684*, appears a sketch of the common seal of Cardiff of that period. The chief device of this seal is a shield charged with three chevronels. There is no attempt to indicate the tinctures in the sketch, but the artist has shaded his field in such a way as to suggest that it is to be regarded as *darker* than the chevronels; and the engraving of this seal in Nicholas' *County Families of Wales* (1872) definitely shows that its author took the "*gules*, 3 chev. *or*—" view. Again, on the carefully-engraved plates of the arms of various towns in England and Wales, published by William Jackson in 1714 (and a

second issue, 1718-25), those of Cardiff have this blazon. So also has Baldwin's map of Glamorgan, engraved for the *London Magazine* about the middle of the eighteenth century. The same shield occurs on a map of South Wales published by Alexander Hogg about the same time, where it stands for Glamorgan; the shields for the other counties are also those of their capital towns. It is scarcely necessary to give nineteenth-century examples, beyond to mention that Berry's and Burke's *Armories* give the same arms without question; but we must not pass unnoticed a remarkable matrix in the Cardiff Museum. According to the inscription, it is the matrix of the common seal of the Bailiffs and Burgesses of Cardiff. This proves it to be older than the Municipal Reform Act of 1835, when the office of bailiffs gave place to that of mayor; its workmanship shows that it is not much older than that year. There is no proof that it was ever in actual use for corporation purposes. Its armorial bearings are curious. They are, quarterly, 1 and 4, *arg.*, a rose, *gules*; and 2 and 3, *gules*, three chevronels, or, the same blazon as Speed's again!

To return to Speed's map. The device there shown consists of two lions rampant combattant, standing on a mountain, and bearing aloft the shield already described. Over the shield is a coronet. With the exception of this last, the device is an almost exact copy of the old seal of Cardiff sketched in the *Beaufort Progress*; so it is clear, that neither Speed nor his engraver drew upon his imagination, so far. The same device, *minus* the coronet, also occurs on Buck's *View of Cardiff*, 1747; but in that engraving the colours are not expressed. The ancient seal appears to belong to the fifteenth century.

It would seem, from the above facts, that the representation of Cardiff by the De Clares' escutcheon is a comparatively recent innovation; and that for the previous two-and-a-half centuries the invariable blazon was *gules*, three chevronels or. It would be interesting to know how this blazon came about. Was the old Cardiff shield that of the De Clares, with its colours reversed "for difference"? Mr. Price anticipated this explanation. "It is common, we know, for different branches of the same family to vary the colours for the sake of distinction, but there is no instance of a borough altering its tincture in adopting the arms of a neighbouring lord." So also the manuals of heraldry, which give no instance of the kind; but whether it is a rule without an exception, I leave to the determination of experts. Whatever their decision, the facts of two-and-a-half centuries remain.

If the old Cardiff blazon is not a case of "difference," we must seek some other solution. It is highly probable that the achievement shown on the ancient seal and on Speed's map, was that attributed to Jestyn ap Gwrgan. With the exception of the tincture of the chevronels, which is said to be *argent*, his shield and its supporters were the same. His arms are shown in Merrick's *Morgania Archaeographia*, edited by the late J. A. Corbett, Esq.,

p. 8, where the shield is surmounted by a coronet identical with Speed's. Of course, the difference in the colour of the chevronels is a difficulty, but the general identity is remarkable. The colours would not be expressed in the ancient seal. The discrepancy may be due to later interpreters.

There is a peculiar seemliness in the view that Cardiff adopted the arms of Jestyn for its common seal, for he figures great in the early history of South Wales, and he was the reputed founder, or re-founder, of the town. Under any circumstances, the old blazon was fraught with greater possibilities of meaning than the new, which is but a commonplace and servile copy of that of one of the alien lords of Glamorgan.

The mountain on which the supporters stand probably typifies the land of Morgannwg and Glamorgan.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY AT RUABON.—During the excavations for the sewerage at Ruabon last week, one of the men employed in digging up one of the roads at the Bryn came across what appeared to be at first sight a stone drain, but proved to be a kind of cistvaen. It was about 4 ft. beneath the surface, and the side, ends, and cover were formed of a single rough slab, between 3 ins. and 4 ins. thick. In the centre was a large sepulchral urn, which contained a quantity of bones, some pebbles, etc. It was taken out whole, but as it was being carried to the foreman's cabin it came to pieces, the bones thus being scattered over the ground. The foreman very properly gathered the remains together, and placed the bones and broken pieces of urn in separate sacks in his cabin, where they were inspected yesterday by our representative. The bones do not appear to have been burnt. It might be stated that the urn is of a common pattern, characteristic of the Bronze period, and this form of burial seems to have been practised as late as the eighth century. The urn, which is of red earthenware, and is ornamented over the whole surface, was somewhat bowl-shaped, tapering to a narrow base, and was nearly as wide as it was high. The locality in which the discovery was made was formerly known as the Bryn fields, and has only been built upon within recent years. During the excavations for the many blocks of buildings lately erected, several pieces of earthenware of the same description as the urn found last week were unearthed.—*Oswestry Advertiser*, July 6th, 1898.

ALARMING ACCIDENT AT CONWAY CASTLE.—Serious injury has been rendered to the picturesque and venerable ruin of Conway Castle, North Wales, by the fall of an archway in the banqueting-hall, resulting from the recent stormy weather. Conway Castle was built by Edward I, and is said to be the most magnificent ruin of its kind in the United Kingdom. The banqueting-hall is 130 ft. long,

32 ft. wide, and 30 ft. high, with nine large windows. Two massive arches were left, one of which has just collapsed. The Corporation are repairing the old town walls, so that they may be walked upon like Chester walls.—*Liverpool Courier*, March 6th, 1900.

A POPULAR WELSH RESORT IN DANGER.—A correspondent writes :—The Devil's Bridge, the most popular drive provided for summer visitors to Aberystwyth, is reported to be in danger of collapsing. The bridge is variously attributed by tradition to the monks of the neighbouring Abbey of Strata Florida, and to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem; and, like its prototype on the St. Gothard road in Switzerland, is a single-arched structure. "With a single arch from ridge to ridge, it leaps across the terrible chasm"—the chasm in this case being formed by the Mynach, which, after a fall of 314 ft., loses itself in the river Rheidol below. The Devil's Bridge has not been used for traffic for some 150 years, the county of Cardigan having in 1753 built a second bridge a little higher up. At last week's meeting of the County Council, a tender was accepted for the erection of a third bridge to relieve bridge No. 2, and at the same meeting the County Surveyor reported, with regret, that the original Devil's Bridge was giving way, and that if it were the wish of the Council to preserve it, something must be done at once. The Council ordered a copy of the report to be sent to the two landowners interested, with an intimation that the Council were unwilling to incur expense in connection with the bridge. Failing any action by the landowners, however, the Executive Committee were empowered to carry out any work they may consider necessary. There is some hope, therefore, that the venerable relic may still be preserved.—*Liverpool Echo*, February 19th, 1900.

ANNUAL MEETING AT MERTHYR.—The Annual Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association will be held at Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorganshire, on Monday, August 13th and four following days. Lord Aberdare has accepted the office of President.

Reviews and Notices of Books.

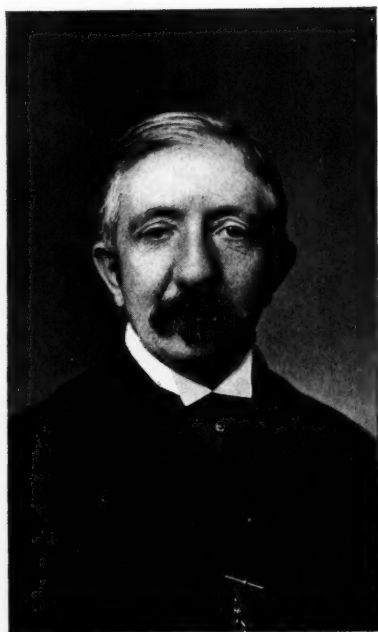
1. HISTORY OF LLANSAWEL, CARMARTHENSHIRE. By FRED S. PRICE, Swansea. Published by the Author, 1898.
2. HISTORY OF OYSTERMOUTH. By ALFRED HALL. Swansea: Alexandra Printing Co., 1899.

THESE two little Handbooks supply a concise and useful account of their respective parishes, and they show how much information can be gathered on matters of local interest by those who will take the pains to search for it. Without attempting to be critical, both the writers have collected together a considerable amount of material, which others may enjoy and utilise. The two parishes differ widely in situation and circumstances, and their treatment naturally follows different lines.

Mr. Hall, writing under the shadow of the ruined and picturesque castle of Oystermouth, with its neighbouring church, puts together the scattered notices of its past history, which its venerable ruins make of such interest to the many visitors who run down from busy Swansea to enjoy refreshment and rest.

Mr. Price, on the other hand, deals with an isolated parish among the hills, which is rarely visited by the holiday excursionist, and therefore he enters more into the life and folk-lore of the people: and we owe him a debt of gratitude for having "put on record facts, traditions, and tales of the old place that were swiftly passing away on the stream of oblivion." And, indeed, he has a very interesting story to tell, with the old parish church and its early connection with Talley Abbey as the central point. Its eminent men, its ancient customs, its traditions, its weather signs and prognostications, are supplemented by extracts from the parochial registers that tell of the life of the last century and the present one, so that we can picture afresh the ways and manners of the simple forefathers of Llansawel. But he has also added to the story of the past a fairly complete account of its present-day life and progress. We are amused to find that our active South Wales Secretary is to be perpetuated in his old parish by "tato'r ffeirad" (as well as the restoration of the church); but we demur to so far-fetched an explanation of the name "bowling green" (an almost universal adjunct to old mansions) as the story, however beautiful in itself, of the saintly "Paulinus."

We were not aware that the old custom of going about with the "horse's head" was actually still kept up anywhere, as Mr. Hall tells us is the case at Oystermouth. Though, of course, in times past, "Mari Lwyd" was a well-known and common relic of antiquity. Both the little books are illustrated, which adds much to their interest.



Portrait of the late Stephen W. Williams, Esq., F.S.A.

Obituary.

STEPHEN W. WILLIAMS, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I.

STEPHEN WILLIAM WILLIAMS was the eldest son of Mr. Stephen Williams, of Mellington Hall, in the parish of Churchstoke, Montgomeryshire. He was born on June 7th, 1837, and educated at Bishop's Castle in the school of Mr. Richard Meredith, whose father, at Westbury, and two brothers, Edward at Newport, and John at Donnington, were all well-known schoolmasters in Shropshire; from whence he went to read with a Mr. Nixon. He was then articled to Mr. Bates, a civil engineer at Springfield, near Newcastle, in Staffordshire; after which he became assistant to Mr. Benjamin Piercy, in the early days of Welsh railway enterprise, and took an active part in the surveying and planning of the Cambrian system.¹

In 1862, he settled at Rhayader, in Radnorshire, on his own account as land agent and surveyor, to which he added the congenial office of architect, and was soon afterwards appointed county surveyor. In this latter capacity he surveyed the Inclosures of Iscoed (1862-3), Ywchcoed (1863-5), Rhysilyn (1864-9), Swyddreithon (1867), Old Radnor and Wolf Pits (1868-70), Gladestry and Holven (1869), Llandegley (1882), Penygarth (1888), Llanfair Waterdine (1888-91), and Glasgarnau; and built the bridges over the Wye and its tributaries at Gamallt, Glanrhos, Erwood, Brynmeru, Nantgwillt, and Bridge Sollars. His private practice was at the same time very extensive, and included the surveys of the estates of Ashstead Park, Surrey (Colonel Bagot), Rock House (Captain Otway), Rhydoldog (General Sladen), Knill Court (Sir John Walsham), Glanbrydan Park (Mr. J. Crowe Richardson), Gogerddan (Sir Pryse Pryce), Huntington Court (Mr. Eyre Lloyd), Doldowlod (Mr. Gibson Watt), and Mellington Hall (Mr. T. B. Browne); but his most important work was done for the Birmingham Corporation in the valuation of the Nantgwyllt estate, and other matters in connection with the pipe line for the waterworks.

¹ In this connection, he was also engaged upon the Denbigh, Ruthin, and Corwen branch; the Llanfyllin; the Shrewsbury and Welsh Pool; the Mid-Wales, with its western and eastern extensions; the Manchester and Milford; the *Llangurig branch; the *Presteign and Bishop's Castle; the *Worcester and Aberystwith to New Radnor; the Kingston and Eardisley; Hereford, Hay, and Breconshire; and the Mid-Wales Elan Valley branch to the Birmingham Waterworks. Those marked *, though surveyed, were not carried out.

As an architect, Mr. Williams was employed on many houses in Radnorshire and the adjoining counties: such as Llysydinam, Cilmeri Park, Llwynbarried, and many houses in Llandrindod, including Plas Winton; but the one of which he was most proud was Buckland, only finished last spring, for Mr. Gwynne Holford. Of public buildings, he had much to do with the North and South Wales Bank, and the workhouse, Rhayader; the market-hall, baths, and pump room at the Rock House, Llandrindod, and the gaol at Presteign. But it was in ecclesiastical architecture he appeared to take most delight: for he loved the old churches with the heart of an archæologist, and treated them with the spirit of one. His church restorations included those of Knull for Sir J. Walsham in 1873, Llandegley (1874), Llanhamlach (1886), Llandewy Ystrad Enny (1890), Llanfeigan and Llanfihangel Rhydeithon (1891), Cathedine, Breconshire, and Llanwrda, Carmarthenshire (1893), and Rhayader with a new north aisle (1897). He also rebuilt Llanbadarn fawr, for the Misses Surn, "In Memoriam" (1878), the chancel of Cosheston, Pembrokeshire (1885), the tower of Llanafan fawr (1886), and that of Aberedw (1888); Llansantffraid, Brecon, for Mr. Gwynne Holford, "In Memoriam" (1890), Llanyre and Llanbadarn Fynydd (1893); and he built the two new churches of Newbridge and the Elan Valley: the latter for the Birmingham Corporation, and the former for Mr. George Stovin Venables, Q.C.—a gem in its way, and beautiful in its situation in the Wye Valley.

So far we have written only of the serious business of his life, and we have reserved his "parerga," amusements, and recreations to the end—if, indeed, they can be rightly so called where so much labour and thought and devotion were bestowed on their prosecution.

A natural love of antiquities, stimulated by the opportunities which his professional duties laid open to him, and corrected by careful reading and comparison of examples, coupled with a ready fluency of expression, rendered him an instructive guide and a safe authority; and we of the Cambrians, who have so long been accustomed to his genial presence at our Annual Meetings, will sadly miss his cheery face and abundant information. The first meeting of the Association at which he was present, as with the writer of this tribute to his memory, was that at Welshpool in 1857; though he did not become a member for many years afterwards; and his first contribution to our Journal was an article in 1870, on "Castell Collen, Radnorshire" (Part iv, chap. i, p. 58). This was followed by a long list of Papers on Churches, Monastic Remains, and Monumental Effigies, the most important of which were those on the Abbey of Strata Florida, the exploration of which ruin he undertook at the instance, and largely with the support of, members of our Association, and which he carried out so successfully. His excellent monograph on the history and architectural features of this abbey, published in 1889, will remain as his most permanent memorial. Besides Strata Florida, he also superintended excavations at Talley

Abbey with a view to developing its ground plan; and he did the same service for the Powysland Club in the case of Strata Marcella, near Welsh Pool, in order to ascertain the exact lines of the fine Abbey Church. He also carried out explorations at Abbey Cwm Hir on behalf of the Cymmrodorion Society, with a view to deciding the question of the burial-place of Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, the last Prince of Wales. The accounts of these several explorations are full of interest and information. As a member of the "Kernoozers' Club," he devoted much attention to the question of costume and military armour; and it used to be delightful to listen to him discoursing on some ancient monument, and pointing out its peculiarities and details, filling the place in that direction of the late Mr. H. Bloxham. On this subject his most elaborate Paper was the one on "The Monumental Effigy of Gruffyd ap Llewelyn ap Ynyr," in the Church of Llanarmon, in Yale, Denbighshire, illustrated in colour and contributed to the *Reliquary* for 1895, p. 1.

Another subject that he gave much time and devotion to was the Volunteer movement. In 1878 he started the first corps at Rhayader, and continued to command it until promoted to the rank of Major in the 1st Herefordshire Rifles, of which his corps had formed a part; and eventually, in 1898, on the resignation of Col. Purser, he succeeded him in the command of the battalion. Last year he was appointed Sheriff of Radnorshire, and passed away during his term of office, on December 11th, 1899. His last public appearance was, very characteristically, at an inquest held in connection with the treasure-trove of some remarkable gold Roman ornaments, found in Gwastedin Rocks, near his home. Mr. Williams was a member not only of the Cambrian Archæological Association, but of the Society of Cymmrodorion and the Kernoozers Club, and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and of the Surveyors' Institution. He has left a widow, Maria, the daughter of the late Captain James, of Penralley, but no issue.

List of Articles contributed by Mr. Williams.

- 1870. "Castell Collen, Radnorshire," *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Series, vol. i, p. 58.
- 1874. "Notes upon some Radnorshire Churches," *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Series, vol. v, p. 41.
- 1877. "On a Bronze Celt from St. Harmon's, Radnorshire."
- 1886. "Notes on Usk Church, Monmouthshire."
- 1887. "Llansantffraid, Llanhamlach and Llanfeigan Churches, Breconshire."
- 1888. "Helmets in Eardisley Church, Herefordshire."
- " "Strata Florida Abbey and Excavations."
- " "Who was the Founder of Strata Florida?"
- 1889. "Further Excavations at Strata Florida."
- " "Architecture of the Abbey of Strata Florida."
- " "Further Excavations at Strata Florida Abbey."
- " "Architecture of the Abbey."
- 1890. Archæological Notes and Queries, "Restoration of Conwyl Caio Church and Abbey Cwm Hir."

1890. "Queries $\frac{1}{2}$ Strata Florida and Strata Marcella ;" correspondence with Mr. Morris C. Jones, F.S.A.
 " "Account of the Brittany Puppet Show."
 " "Monumental Effigies in Wales."
 " "A Lecture on Ancient Arms and Armour," delivered at Hereford.
 " "Cistercian Abbey of Cwm-hir."
 1891. "Excavations on the site of Strata Marcella Abbey," *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. xxv, pp. 149, 160, 161, 177, No. 7.
 " "The Tile Pavement at Strata Florida."
 1892. "The Cistercian Abbey of Strata Marcella."
 " "Monumental Effigies in Wales," *continued*.
 1893. "List and Index of Monumental Effigies," illustrated and described in the *Archaeological Magazine* from 1846-1892.
 1895. "Tiles found during the Restoration of Bangor Cathedral."
 " "Notes upon some Sepulchral Slabs and Monumental Effigies in Wales."
 " "The Cistercian Abbey of Cwm-hir," read before the Hon. Soc. of the Cymmrodorion.
 " "Notes upon some Bronze and Stone Implements found in Wales."
 1897. "Excavations at Talley Abbey, Carmarthenshire."
 1889. "History of Rhayader and its Antiquities," *Montgomeryshire Collections*.
 n. d. "Monumental Effigy at Llanarmon, in Yale, Denbighshire."
 n. d. "Effigy in Holy Trinity Church, Chester," *Archaeological Journal*, vol. i, Part 1.

D. R. T.